HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,303—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

[TEN PAGES
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 1904 | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday, 2 P.M. | | | | |
| 15th Oct. | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ..... |
| 22nd ,, | ARCADIA | 8003 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 29th ,, | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ..... |
| 5th Nov. | CALEDONIA | 7558 | BRITANNIA | 6525 |
| 12th ,, | MONGOLIA | 8505 | ..... | ..... |
| 19th ,, | ARCADIA | 8003 | OCEANA | 6610 |
| 26th ,, | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ..... |
| 3rd Dec | CALEDONIA | 7558 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |
| 10th ,, | MARMORA | 7579 | ..... | ..... |
| 17th ,, | ARCADIA | 8003 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 24th ,, | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ..... |
| 31st ,, | CALEDONIA | 7558 | MOLDAVIA | 9? |
| 1905. | | | | |
| 7th Jan. | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ..... |
| 14th ,, | PENINSULAR | 5994 | VICTORIA | 6. |
| 21st ,, | NUBIA | 5014 | ..... | ..... |
| 28th ,, | CALEDONIA | 7558 | HIMALAYA | 68?5 |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CALEDONIEN | 4,248 | Gregorj | 3rd Nov. 1904. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the.....X
For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st Nov. 1904. |
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st Dec. 1904. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st Jan. 1905. |
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st Feb. 1905. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| †AUSTRIA | R. Colellani | 7,537 | 8th Nov. 1904 |
| †TRIESTE | D. Mistrorigo | 6,995 | 8th Dec. 1904 |
| *MARIA VALERIE | P. Berberovich | 4,247 | 22nd Dec. 1904 |
| GISELA | G. Damianovich | 4,260 | 27th Jan. 1905 |

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 600. 2nd Class Rs. 480. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| GISELA | G. Damianovich | 4,260 | 27th Oct. 1904 |

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Saloon House, 64, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th October, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 10th October, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR CO[illegible] KURRACHEE AND PERSIA [illegible]E.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,00[illegible]ns, on TUESDAY, the 11th October, at [illegible] m., calling at [illegible]ol, Porebunder, Cut[illegible]ndvie, Karachi, [illegible]t, Jask, Bunder Abb[illegible], Linga, Bahrein, [illegible]t, and Busreh.

KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th October, at 8 a.m.

FOR MORMUG[illegible] MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA [illegible]D DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "LINDUL 3,300 tons, on or about 18th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,800 tons, on or about 12th October.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Bombay, 8th October, 1904. Agents.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. BALDUINO | 4,580 | O. Canepa | 15th Oct. 1904. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,580 | M. Saporiti | 15th Nov. 1904. |
| D. BALDUINO | 4,580 | O. Canepa | 15th Dec. 1904. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | Rs. 600 | Rs. 365 | Rs. 185 |
| Return tickets available 2 years | ,, 900 | ,, 525 | |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | D. Maganzini | 17th Oct. 1904. |
| CAPRI | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 17th Nov. 1904. |
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | D. Maganzini | 17th Dec. 1904. |

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY,

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815; AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

WM. McEWAN & CO.'s
Renowned SCOTCH ALE.
C. P. & CO.'S
SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY,
moderately priced,
very palatable, and in universal demand.

C. P. & CO.'S CLARETS,
Well-known to the West of London Club Houses for the past 80 years.

OLD "CAMUSLYNIE STILL" Whisky. Unrivalled at the Price.

C. P. & CO.'S
OLD TAWNY PORT,
A FINE AFTER DINNER WINE. A GREAT TONIC.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

"PIVERFELL"
SOLE AGENTS:—F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

(ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

SMOKE

BAHADUR

CIGARS

THEY HAVE

NO

EQUALS

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,

MADRAS.

## NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS:

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co

## THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize.

Rs. 23

and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial [illegible] inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling [illegible]ns, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like [illegible] Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, [illegible] Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TW[illegible] EARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month.

LENTILLES, BEANS small and double, RICE (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LEMONS fresh—all of Italian produce.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

## MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation.

CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.

CHOCOLATE in silver foil.

CHOCOLATE in tins.

CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.

CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

## DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT SUCCESS.

**THE ROYAL CORONATION CIRCUS.**

THE CIRQUE DE LUXE OF THE EAST.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

Special Starring Engagement of

"LAZALLA"

The World's greatest exponent on the Flying Trapese Feats never before accomplished by any living Artiste.

LITTLE JESSI — The Youngest Lady bare-back rider. | THE ASHBYS — Musical Eccentrics.

MOKANA

The Jail breaker and Handcuff Monarch.

ON THURSDAY NIGHT, October 13.

Mokana will be shackled hand and foot bound in chains placed in an Iron Trunk padlocked on the outside and will release himself in 15 minutes.

MISS YELDING, Dashing lady scene act rider. | SISTER BURGESS in their latest London successes

THE MacCAFFREYS

In their Laughable Burlesque Act,

LITTLE WILLIE

The youngest Bareback Rider in the World in New and Original Acts.

MDLLE IDA ELIVO

In her great Balancing Trapese Act specially commanded to appear before Her late Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE CORONATION TROUPE OF ACROBATS.

In Screaning Sketches and Comical Entrees.

MR. A. JOHNSTONE.

The lightening Jockey Act Rider from the Principal London Circusses.

BLANCHE AND DIACOFF

In their great Cycling Act.

A performance to be seen to be believed. Cycling in a track at an Angle 65° 4 feet 9 inch high and 11 feet in Diameter creating Thunders of applause nightly.

A HOST OF STAR TURNS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Boxes 4 seats Rs. 15; single seats Rs. 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1; natives only 8 annas.

Doors open 8-15. Commence 9-15.

MATINEES on SATURDAYS at 3-30.

Seats may be booked at Messrs. SOUNDY and Company, Limited, and at the CIRCUS from 10 to 5 p. m.

Managing Director ...... M. J. JENKINS.
Representative ............ M. R. CLAYTON.
Bandmaster .................. F. BRYDEN.
Equestrian Director...... MR. A. JOHNSTONE.
Sole Proprietrix ......... MADAME BERESFORD.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, arrived per HANSA LINE S. S. "EHRENFELS," No. 9, Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 10th October, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

(SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO E RUBATTINO.)

HAVING RETURNED from my TEMPORARY LEAVE, I have TO-DAY TAKEN CHARGE of the above AGENCY.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.

Bombay, 8th October, 1904.

POONA 9TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 15th OCTOBER, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that entry closes at 6 p. m. on MONDAY, 10th October, 1904.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 5th October, 1904.

POONA 10TH EXTRA MEETING.

TUESDAY, 18TH OCTOBER, 1904.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 12th October, 1904.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 8th October, 1904.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

INTENDING EXHIBITORS are informed that the date for sending in applications has been EXTENDED to 15th October.

D. R. SETNA,
for Chairman,
Exhibition Committee.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

COMMENCING

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 1904.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of Fresh Goods everything in Stock to be sold off at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen: Chiffon, Silks, Serge Muslins, Crepons. Woollen and Cotton Tweeds, Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without reserve. Our Great Sale will last for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity. All customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we assure them that they will not return without many good bargains.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON.

7-8, Sitaram Buildings near Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP "WEEK END" RETURN TICKETS.

ON and from the 1st NOVEMBER, 1904, First, Second, Intermediate and Third Class CHEAP "WEEK END" RETURN TICKETS, available from Bombay to the undermentioned Stations, and vice-versa, will be issued at the SPECIAL REDUCED FARES, noted against each:—

| STATIONS. | Fares for Return Tickets. First Class. Rs. a. p. | Second Class. Rs. a. p. | Intermediate Class. Rs. a. p. | Third Class. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gholvad | 7 1 0 | 3 9 0 | ........ | 1 8 0 |
| Bulsar | 10 7 0 | 5 3 0 | 2 J | 2 3 0 |
| Bilimora | 11 5 0 | 5 11 0 | ........ | 2 5 0 |
| Navsari | 12 7 0 | 6 3 0 | ........ | 2 9 0 |
| Surat | 13 15 0 | 6 15 0 | 3 8 0 | 2 15 0 |
| Broach | 17 0 0 | 8 8 0 | 4 4 0 | 3 9 0 |
| Boroda | 20 11 0 | 10 5 0 | 5 3 0 | 4 5 0 |
| Nadiad | 23 7 0 | 11 1 0 | 5 13 0 | 4 12 0 |
| Ahmedabad | 25 13 0 | 12 15 0 | 6 7 0 | 4 15 0 |

These Tickets will be available for four days, *i.e.*, they will be issued on FRIDAY, or SATURDAY and will be available for the Return Journey up to midnight of the following Monday.

Holders of "Week End" Return Tickets are not allowed to break journey in either the outward or return direction.

F. W. HANSON,
For General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st October, 1904.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Committee of the INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION of the INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS 1904, for the CONSTRUCTION of SHEDS for that Exhibition. Forms of Tender and Specification can be had on application at the Office of the Chairman, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, where the Tenders should be delivered on or before THURSDAY, the 13th October, 1904.

Bombay, 7th October, 1904.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, will be held in the rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 19th October, 1904, at 3-30 P.M., (and not on Wednesday, 12th October, as previously notified), to transact the following business:—

(1.) To consider, and, if approved, adopt the following Resolution:—That Rules Nos. 2 to 5, under the heading "Steamers," passed at the General Meeting of Members on 8th October, 1878, and Rule No. 1, passed at the General Meeting of 20th July, 1883, be cancelled from 1st January, 1905, and the following rules be substituted:—

(a) That the tonnage scale for Steamers shall be on the basis of 40 cubic feet to the ton, but in no case to exceed 20 cwts. dead weight.
(b) That when freight is payable on weight, the same is to be on the net weight delivered. The above rules do not apply to full-pressed Cotton Bales, for which special provision is made as follows:—
(c) That the Tonnage Scale for full-pressed Cotton Bales per Steamer, shall be on the basis of 40 cubic feet or 16 cwts. gross to the ton at Steamer's option.
(d) That Hides and Skins, whether in bales or bundles, be taken by measurement and not by weight.
(e) That Oil be taken on the outside measurement of the cask.

(2.) To rescind the following Resolution adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber held on 17th February, 1904, in respect of the stowage of cargo in Poops, Peaks, etc:—

"In case of Vessels holding a Certificate from Lloyd's Surveyor or another recognised Marine Surveyor that the Peak, Poop, Bridge-deck, Shelter-deck and / or Awning-deck of such vessels is / are fit to carry dry and perishable cargo, without damage to the description of cargo they may have to ship, and provided always that at time of chartering or of the issue of shipping order, as the case may be, no express arrangement has been made to the effect that cargo is not to be stowed in such spaces, such spaces shall be regarded as part of the ordinary stowing space of the vessel, and charterers under a charter and / or shippers under a shipping order shall be bound to supply cargo to load in such spaces, and owners shall be bound to place such spaces at the disposal of charterers and / or shippers for the stowage of cargo therein, and freight in respect of cargo so stowed shall, unless otherwise specially arranged between the contracting parties, be payable at the full ordinary rate contracted for under the charter or shipping order, as the case may be."

(3) To confirm the following addition to the Chamber's Rules regarding General Disputes and Arbitrations:—

(d) In the event of the arbitration not being proceeded with, the fee deposited will be refunded, with the exception of the Chamber's fee of Rs 5 under clauses (a) and (b), and Rs 15 under clause (c).

By Order of the Committee,

C. J. MICHAEL,
Assistant Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 8th October, 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ERNEST WILLIAM GYRKE, of Bombay European Inhabitant, one of the Executors in India of WILLIAM BOOTH-GREEN, late of Bombay European Hotel Keeper, deceased, who alone proved the Will and a Codicil thereto of the said deceased in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 8th day of July, 1902, has contracted TO SELL to my Clients, The Indian Hotels Company, Limited, the immoveable and moveable properties and the Stock-in-Trade respectively described in Schedules 1, 2 and 3 and the goodwill mentioned in Schedule 4 hereunder written and the said sale was sanctioned by a decretal order of the said High Court made on the 22nd day of September, 1904, in Suit No. 622 of 1904 O. S. wherein the said Ernest William Gyrke was the Plaintiff and E. A. Green and others were the Defendants. Any person having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said immoveable or moveable properties or the Stock-in-Trade or Goodwill or any part thereof whether by way of mortgage, gift, sale, lease, lien, inheritance, bequest or otherwise should make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at his office, at No. 91, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims if any shall be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULES ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at the Apollo Reclamation in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2880 1/9 square yards and bounded as follows; that is to say on or towards the North by Lansdown Road, on or towards the South by Naoroji Furdoonjee Road, on or towards the East by a Public Road and on or towards the West by Mereweather Road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay, and are in the occupation of the Executor of William Booth-Green deceased or the tenants of his estate Together with the buildings and premises now erected and built thereon and known as "Green's Restaurant" and "Green's Mansions" respectively and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of the Bombay Municipal rates and taxes under Ward A Nos. 874 (1 to 8), and Street Nos. 30 A. B. C. D, E. F. and F. E. Landsdown Road.

SECONDLY.—The Lift, Oil Engine and Dynamo and the Sodawater Machinery and appliances, Furniture and Fittings in the Restaurant and premises occupied in connection with the business of W. B. Green & Co. Provision Merchants and Caterers including 4 English full-sized Billiard Tables, Crockery, Glass, Cutlery, Platedware, Linen, etc.

THIRDLY.—The Stock-in-Trade of Wines, Spirits, Liquors (in bottle and bulk), Aerated Waters, Bottles, Provisions and Stores which at the time of the completion of the purchase shall be in and upon the aforesaid Restaurant and business premises, also any such previously ordered for the business and in transit, Custom House, Dock Warehouse or Godowns.

FOURTHLY.—The Goodwill of the Restaurant and business of W. B. Green & Co., Provision Merchants and Caterers, &c., together with the right to the use of the name of W. B. Green & Co. so far as the vendor can convey the same.—Dated this 5th day of October, 1904.

KAWASJI J. BILIMORIA,
Purchasers' Attorney.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE CORPORATION of CALCUTTA are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council given under Section 128 of Act III (B. C.) of 1899, to OPEN a DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 30,00,000 (THIRTY LAKHS) on the security of the Rates, Taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899.

2. The debentures will have a currency of (30) thirty years from the 1st December, 1904, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st of June and on the 1st of December of each year.

3. The form of the debentures will be that given in the Sixth Schedule of Act III (B. C.) of 1899.

4. No debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount debentures will be issued only for multiples of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above loan of Rs. 30,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation, up to 12 noon on Saturday, the 29th of October, 1904.

6. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed—"Tender for Municipal Loan of 1904-05."

7. Each tender must be accompanied by an earnest-deposit in Government promissory notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, currency-notes or cheques, for not less than 3 per cent of the amount tendered.

8. When a tender is accepted, the earnest-deposit, when made in currency-notes or cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed; but no debenture will issue for the amount of the earnest-deposit so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid, but debentures may be issued for each instalment paid in full, the earnest-deposit not being included in any but the last instalment.

9. The earnest-deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, or the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the earnest-deposit shall be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in Rupees, or Rupees and annas; but not in any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna. A tender in which the rate is not specified in Rupees or Rupees and annas will be rejected as null and void.

11. The whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three equal instalments as follows, payable into the Bank of Bengal;—

* Instalment I—As near as possible to ⅓ payable on 5th November, 1904.
Instalment II—As near as possible to ⅓ payable on 12th November, 1904.
Instalment III—As near as possible to ⅓ payable on 21st November, 1904.
(Earnest-deposit is taken into account, if in Currency-notes or Cheque only in connection with the third instalment.)

12. Parties whose tenders are accepted will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 30th of November, 1904.

14. In the case of two or more tenders at the same lowest rate accepted, a pro rata allotment will be made, but no such allotment will be issued if the amount thus allottable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed tenders will be opened by the Loans Committee of the Corporation, at 12 noon on Saturday, the 29th of October, 1904, at the Municipal Office.

[* The words "as near as possible" are used in this paragraph for the purpose of making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100 for debentures in excess of Rs. 500.]

FRED. GAINSFORD,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office, Calcutta, October 3rd, 1904.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Municipal four (4) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1904-05 and agree to pay for the same at the rate of Rupees annas, for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me, subject to the conditions stated in the Notification.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency notes or a Cheque for Rs. as earnest deposit.

(Signed) ..............................
Address ..............................
Dated .............................., 1904.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says:—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company, held on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per each Original Share of Rs. 500 and of Rs. 7-8-0 per each new issue B and C Share of Rs 125 free of income tax was declared for the year ended 31st December, 1903, and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, 1, Ash Lane, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 17th October, 1904, on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names were on the register on the 19th September, 1904.

By Order of the Board,

MIRZA MAHOMED SHIRAZI,
Agent.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1904.

MADRAS HARBOUR TRUST BOARD.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive applications for the POST of ASSISTANT ENGINEER—under the Chief Engineer—for the construction of the new Harbour Extension Works, which are expected to occupy about five years in the making. Salary, according to experience and qualifications, up to Rs. 800 rising by Annual increments of Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Apply, with copies of certificates stating age and salary that will be expected, to

FRANCIS J. E. SPRING,
Chairman,
Harbour Trust Board.

## BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED ... ... | Rs. 15,00,000 |
| RESERVED FUND ... ... | „ 16,50,000 |
| UNCALLED CAPITAL ... | „ 5,00,000 |

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2% per annum allowed on daily balances or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

| | Per Annum. |
|---|---|
| For 2 Years... | 5 per cent. |
| „ 1 Year ... | 4½ „ |
| „ 6 Months | 4 „ |
| „ 3 „ | 3½ „ |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:

19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | £1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,125,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | £562,5000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £562,500 |

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .........£500,000
RESERVE FUND................£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden, Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Elya, Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yens 24,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | „ 18,000,000 |
| ORDINARY RESERVE FUND | „ 9,520,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS | „ 500,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES;

Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN, A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

TO LET.—HOUSE, at Ridge, Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rebsch. Apply to CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co., Girgaum, Bombay.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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1862—1899.

BY

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THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1862 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

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Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

Suppliers by the bottle.

DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

## BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 70,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | £800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £800,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £800,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Ipoh (Perak) | Hongkong |
| Bombay | Singapore | Foochow |
| Calcutta | Kwala Lumpor | Saigon |
| Madras | Bangkok | Shanghai |
| Rangoon | Batavia | Tientsin |
| Colombo | Sourabaya | Hankow |
| Penang | Manila | Yokohama |
| Thaiping | Cebu (Phillipines) | Kobe |
| Medan, Deli (Sumatra) | | New York |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .................. Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umball.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

## FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WANTED

AN EXPERIENCED COMPOSITOR and BOOK-BINDER to superintend a small Printing Press, attached to the Aden Special Prison. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem. Apply with testimonials to INSPECTOR-GENERAL of Prisons, Poona.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

**DADABHOY BOMANJEE,**

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

A CURE THAT'S SURE. OUR renowned MEYORES is the remedy for nervous and muscular debility, brainfag, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potent and pure. Price, Rupee. 1, Write for free circulars, and testimonials, &c. Letters held very strictly private. Address only to V. C. MUKHERJI & Co. V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

## INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903 .......... £ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903 .......... £ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Secretaries,

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,

King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Policies issued (Net) 5,613 for | £1,790,063 |
| Surplus on Transactions for above period | £ 369,655 |
| Annual Income | £1,332,130 |
| Assets | £8,688,242 |

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

**CROFT, MODY & Co.,**

CHIEF AGENTS FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BOMBAY.

*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

## SALES BY AUCTION.


**CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,**
**No. 7, MARINE STREET.**

**SALE OF 41 CASES FANCY PIECE GOODS.**

**THIS DAY, MONDAY,** the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs **CRAWFORD and Co.** will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Kapadia Brothers and on account and at the risk of Morarjee Mohanjee—

Ex s s Knowsley Hall.

K B } M } 5586-7—2 cases each 40 pieces serge white drills, 27-27½ inches.
" 5590-1—2 cases each 40 pieces serge white drills 27-27½ inches.

Ex s.s. City of Oxford.

" 5588-9—2 cases each 40 pieces serge white drill 27-27½ inches.

Ex s.s. City of Bombay.

" 4296-4300—5 cases each 45 pieces figured brocades, inches.

Ex s.s. Persia.

" 3741-3—3 cases each 30 pieces plain satteens, 45 inches

Ex s.s. City of Agra.

" 4001-5—5 cases each 45 pieces coloured brocades, 38 inches.

Ex s.s. City of Vienna.

" 4006-10—5 cases each 45 pieces coloured brocades 38 inches.

Ex s.s. Circassia.

" 4106-9—4 cases each 25 pieces mercerized stripes, 46-47 inches

Ex s.s. Clan MacIntyre.

" 4101-5—5 cases each 25 pieces mercerized stripes, 46-47 inches

Ex s.s. City of Venice.

" 4687-8—2 cases each 20 pieces dyed twills, 45 inches

Ex s.s. Britannia.

" 4689-92—4 cases each 20 pieces dyed twills, 45 inches

Ex s.s. Asia.

" 4372-3—2 cases each 60 pieces Zephyr checks, 24 inches

**WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.**

**THIS DAY, MONDAY,** the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs **CRAWFORD and Co.,** will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, cupboard, cots, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, hat and bookstands, large iron safe, office table.

1 lot medical books with private notes.
1 square piano by Richard Lipp and Son.
1 cottage piano by Soundy and Co.
1 cottage piano by G. John Murdoch and Co.
2 cases 6 superior Austrian polished beds with wire mattress green Japaned.
1 lot glass and crockery ware, plated soup turien vegetable dish, spoons and forks, cutlery, Bungalow piano by Rose and Co, violin in case etc,
On account of the underwriters—
100 doz steel reeds of different counts and inches
On account of the concerned—
1 case 180 brass reeds of different dents and inches.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladies' and gents' bicycles by different makers
1 light open side brougham
1 miniature brougham by Kesterton,
1 open carriage by Kesterton,
1 rubber-tyred light Victoria.
1 strong built vis-a-vis.
By order of the Receiver in High Court, Suit No. 743 of 1903,
1 handsome rubber tyred shigram with powerful bay horse and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

**AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE SOLID MARBLE FIGURES, PILLARS AND TABLE ORNAMENTS SUITABLE FOR HALLS AND DRAWING ROOM DECORATIONS.**

On FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain and next to Ditmar's.

A Choice collection of valuable solid marble figures, pillars, and table ornaments in variety belonging to the Bombay Marble Factory.

The above is now on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 10th October, 1904.

**MENESSE AND COMPANY,**
**No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.**

AUCTION SALE OF WOODEN MATERIALS OF HORSE STALLS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 9 p.m., in the B. I. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

Ex. s.s. "Warora."

A quantity of wooden materials of about 430 horse stalls.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th October, 1904.

**BENNETT AND COMPANY,**
**No. 12, APOLLO STREET.**

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Mazagon, Varee Bunder Road, a surplus stock of furniture, consisting of Glass and Crockery ware, pictures, Dining tables and chairs, sofas, wall shades, cupboards, hanging lamps, &c., &c., the property of a Gentleman.

The property is now on view.

On SUNDAY, the 16th inst, at 1 p. m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mahim Mount Road, next to the Custom Choky, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table and chairs, drawing room, suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble top tables, rich carpets, oil paintings and water colour pictures, terracotta figures, Majolica vases and table ornaments, one square piano by Schiedmayer nearly new, one stamping machine, goats, pigeons, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, almyras, cooking utensils, &c., &c., the property of JOHN F. FIDO, Esq, proceeding to Cochin.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 10th October, 1904.

( PLEASE READ AGAIN )

THE GREAT
SECRET OF SUCCESS IS
EARNESTNESS,
"Without earnestness there is nothing to be done in Life."

WE WILL GIVE TO ALL
From As. 8 to Rs. 2,000
NONE EXCEPTED

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles:—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN,
Re. 1/8.
Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN,
Rs. 2/8.
Set of PURE SILVER STUDS,
Rs. 3.
English Lever Round TIMEPIECE,
(With five years' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 3/8.
English Lever Square TIMEPIECE,
(With ten years' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 4/8.
Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH,
(With five years' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS?

Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.)

Purchaser's Name and Address will be registered up to the 3rd December and the complimentary packets will be forwarded on the following week which will contain either the article or cash as above mentioned.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.

N.B.—Out-Station orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P.-P. system only.

And NOT against Money Order.

**C. ARDESHER & Co.,**
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
173, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

**E. DUCKETT & Co.,**
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CABRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Bombay Mails of 24th ult., arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols | £88 11-16 | = — 3-16 |
| 3 do. Rentes | £98 | = unchanged |
| 3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan | £105 1-4 | = do |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper | £65 5-8 | = do |

SILVER—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spot in London | 26 5-8 | = + 1-16 |
| 2 months hence | 26 7-16 | = + 1-16 |
| Spot in New York | 57 1-2 | = + 1-8 |

EXCHANGES—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paris cheques | 25·15 | = unchanged |
| Berlin | 20·39 | = — 1-4 |
| New York Demand | 4·85 1-2 | = + 1-4 |

DISCOUNTS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | 3 per cent | = unchanged |
| 3 months' sight Bank Bills | 2 1-4 per cent | = do |
| 6 " " | 2 5-8 per cent | = do |
| 3 " " Fine Trade Bills | 2 1-2 per cent | = do |
| 6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills | 3 1-8 per cent | = do |

INTEREST—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day to day loans | 1 1-8 per cent | = do |
| 7 day market loans | 1 1-4 per cent | = — 1-8 |

Extra Council Bills allotments, Rs. 1,00,000. Bills on Calcutta at 1s 4 1-32d.

Extra Council Bills allotments, Rs. 10,000 Bills on Madras, at 1s 4 1-16d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 13-16 S.-O. steady.

METALS.
Copper Braziers £68
Yellow metal 6 1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-10 value.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 36 1-2 O.-N., sellers quiet.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3-8

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester steady Total sales 7000, Spot 5·62—8. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 3-4 Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports nil. Arrivals closed firm.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oct.-Nov. 5·45 —1 | Nov.-Dec. 5·44 —1 | Dec.-Jan. 5·44 —1 |
| Jan.-Feb. 5·44 —1 | Feb.-Mar. 5·45 —1 | Mar.-April 5·46 |
| April.-May. 5·46 —1 | May-June. 5·47 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U S Ports | 64,000 |
| Do. last year | 43,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain | 44,000 |
| Do. do Continent | 3,000 |
| In New York— | |
| Spot | 10·45 |
| Futures, month of December | 10·16 |
| Do. do. March | 10·29 |
| In New Orleans— | |
| Spot | 10 |
| Futures, month of Jan. | 10·11 + 19 |
| Do. do. April | 10·39 + 21 |
| Tone at close | steady. |

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Week's receipts of cotton at U.S. ports | 404,000 |
| " exports to Great Britain | 191,000 |
| " " France and Continent | 107,000 |
| Stock of Cotton at U S ports | 460,000 |
| " " at interior ports | 240,000 |

**Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 7th October, 1904:—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 1,612 bales. |
| Wheat | 19,454 cwts. |
| Linseed | 3,471 " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard | 1,509 " |
| Gingellyseed | 700 " |
| Poppyseed | 1,786 " |
| Groundnuts | 122 " |
| Castorseed | 14,796 " |
| Rice | 3,193 " |
| Myraboilams | 370 " |
| Cottonseed | 9,256 " |
| Mowraseed | 632 " |
| Gram | 1,341 " |
| Joowar | 5,834 " |
| Maize | 18 " |

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold Bullion | Rs. 5,37,600 |
| Gold coin | Rs. 22,500 |

Ex s. s. Arcadia from London.

BOMBAY, OCTOBER 8.

Exchange—Tone Steady.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank T.T. | | | | 1s 4d |
| Bank Demand | | | | 1s 4d |
| Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. | | | | 1s. 4 3-16d. |
| Do 6 do do | | | | 1s. 4 5-16d |
| French Francs | 3 do | do | | 169 3-4 to 170 |
| Marks | 3 do | do | | 137 3-4 to 138 |
| Hongkong | 30 Days' | Sight | | 135 |
| Shanghai | 30 do | do | | 139 |
| Japan | 30 do | do | | 148 1-2 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | 97·13 |
| 1st Settlement ...31st October | 97·11 |

Money Market.—Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | since 21st April | 3 per cent. | |
| Bank of Bombay | do 16th June | 3 | do |
| Bank of Bengal | do 6th October | 4 | do |
| Bank of Madras | do 16th July | 4 | do |

SEEDS—

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Linseed.—Tone quiet. | |
| Ready | 6 1 0 |
| Rapeseed.—Tone quiet. | |
| Brown Cawnpore, Ready. | 4 15 0 |
| Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. | 5 9 to 0 10 |
| Yellow Guzerat, Ready | 5 12 0 |
| Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. | |
| Ready | 5 11 0 to 5 12 0 |
| Castorseed—Tone steady. | |
| Ready | 26 0 to 27 0 |

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pissi 91 per cent. | Rs. 29 1-4 |
| Club. No. 1 | Rs. 29 3-4 |

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone— | steady |
| Estimated sales ... bales | 4,000 |
| Imports ... do | 6,000 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oct.-Nov. 5·51 + 6 | | Nov.-Dec. 5·50 +6 |
| Dec.-Jan. 5·50 + 6 | Jan.-Feb 5 50 + 6 | Feb.-Mch. 5·51 + 6 |
| Mch-Apl. 5,52 + 6 | Apl.-May. 5·52 + 6 | May-June 5·53 + 6 |

COTTON.—Our local market is steady with a small business passing at about Rs. 2 over yesterday's closing rates.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Liverpool Cotton Market closed | steady |
| Surats | quiet |
| Good Bhownugger | ... |
| The Manchester Market has been | steady |
| 2 1-2 per cent Consols | 88 11-16 |
| 3 per cent Rentes | 98 |
| 3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan | 105 1-4 |
| 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers | 65 5-8 |
| Bar Silver | 26 5-8 |

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th Oct, 1904, as compared with the statement of 27th Sept. 1904:—

| LIABILITIES. | Sept. 20. Rs. a. p. | Sept. 27. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up | 2,00,00,000 0 0 | 2,00,00,000 0 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 1,28,50,000 0 0 | 1,28,50,000 0 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c. | 1,81,01,049 10 3 | 1,96,51,780 15 1 |
| Other Deposits, &c. | 8,89,45,124 7 1 | 9,21,90,762 2 5 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 19,48,058 1 10 | 19,77,613 2 1 |
| Sundries | 21,00,325 4 10 | 21,42,466 10 6 |
| Rs. | 14,39,44,557 8 9 | 14,88,12,622 14 1 |

| ASSETS. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | 1,84,52,744 4 8 | 1,74,97,979 4 8 |
| Other authotised Investment | 58,57,606 4 2 | 53,30,116 4 2 |
| Loans on Hovt and other authorized Securities | 2,11,91,221 5 5 | 2,16,69,831 1 10 |
| Accounts of Credit on do. | 1,77,57,216 12 9 | 1,83,09,190 15 1 |
| Bills discounted &c | 3,03,67,304 9 11 | 3,12,89,905 6 6 |
| Balances wite other Banks | 20,95,229 9 1 | 18,24,013 3 1 |
| Bullions | 640 0 0 | 640 0 0 |
| Dead Stock | 18,03,465 10 9 | 18,05,678 12 6 |
| Stamps | 12,336 11 6 | 12,053 9 3 |
| Suddries | 11,68,327 2 5 | 11,46,913 0 9 |
| | 9,86,84,095 5 11 | 9,89,06,352 9 10 |
| Cash &c.,at Head Office | 1,33,30,446 6 7 | 1,61,57,799 12 11 |
| Do. at Branches | 3,19,30,015 12 3 | 3,37,48,470 7 4 |
| Rs. | 14,39,44,557 8 9 | 14,88,12,622 14 1 |

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Balance at Head Office | 4,26,010 | Increase |
| Do. at Branches | 11,24,721 | Do |
| Other Deposits | 32,45,638 | Increase |
| Post Bills | 29,555 | Do |
| ASSETS. | Rs. | |
| Bank's Investments | 14,60,258 | Decrease |
| Loans | 4,98,611 | Increase |
| Accounts of Credit | 5,51,974 | Do. |
| Mercantile Bills | 9,22,601 | Do. |
| Cash at Head Office | 28,27,353 | Do |
| Cash Branches | 18,18,455 | Do |


Unless your bowels move regularly once a day you will suffer from such symptoms as these:—sick headache, liver trouble, sour stomach, cold hands and feet, coated tongue, wind in the stomach, yellow eyes and sallow complexion, dizziness, bad breath, chilly shivery feelings. Doan's Dinner Pills cure these complaints, because they drive from the bowels all the waste and decayed matter, together with the poisonous gases formed by it, and leave the system sweet and clean, bringing almost immediate relief. A single pill taken after too heavy a meal removes all ill-effects. Doan's Dinner Pills are sold by all Chemists and medicine-vendors.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BARNES—Sept 13 at Weycote Byfleet wife of Sir H Barnes Lieutenant Governor of Burma of a son

MARRIAGES.

FOULKES—OAKEY—Sept 12 at St George's Hanover Square Capt C H Foulkes R E son of the Rev T Foulkes of Salem Madras Presidency to Dorothea daughter of H Oakey

HORNER—MARSHALL—Sept 13, at Christ Church, Wanstead E S Horner, of Fern Hill, Walthamstow to Ada Beatrice Marshall, daughter of the late W J Marshall

LEGH—GOLDNEY—Sept 13, at St Bartholomew's Southsea, F B Legh, R E, son of the Rev H E Legh, rector of Bishop's Caundle, Dorset, to Mabel Emily, daughter of Col W H Goldney, late Royal Eng, and granddaughter of the late Major-Gen P J P Wetherall, Madras Staff Corps

McCALLUM—HUNTER—On the 2nd August, at St John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, by the Bishop of Victoria, assisted by the Rev F T Johnson, Walter Russell McCallum, of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, son of the late Major H A McCallum, R M L I, to Mary Frances Cunliffe, daughter of the late John Ranson Hunter, of Inverness, and of Mrs. Hunter, Grove Side, Teddington.

PILCHER—BLAIR—Sept 15, at Holy Trinity, Bath, A J Pilcher captain Royal Eng, son of Col Pilcher, late Indian Medical Service, to Edith, daughter of General C R Blair

SAVILE—STILEMAN—Sept 14, at St Mary's Church, Oatlands, Surrey, L H Savile, son of the late Lieut Col and Mrs Savile, Barley House, Exeter, to France Evelyn, daughter of F Stileman, M Inst C E

STEVENS—GEARY—Sept 19, at Christ Church Cathedral Montreal, Canada, H N Stevens, Saifabad, Hyderabad, India, to Winifred Mary, daughter of the late Rev H Geary

STRONG—WHITE—Sept 17, at St Mark's Hamilton Terrace, Professor H A Strong, LL D, of Liverpool University, to Isabel, daughter of the late J White.

DEATHS.

BAINBRIDGE—Sept 15, at Portland Avenue, Exmouth, R Bainbridge, late major 27th Lancers, aged 65

BARTON—Sept 11, at Cromer, B F Barton, J P, D L of Straffan, county Kildare, aged 74

BRIDGE—Sept 14, at West End, Southampton, Sybil Louisa, widow of the late Col Bridge, 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, of Netley Fire, Botley Hants and daughter of the late General Flers Napier aged 57

DE BARRY BARNETT—Sept 13 at The Grove Camberley, Lieut Col K de Barry Barnett late 4th King's Own aged 61

DEWAR—Sept 13 at Ryde Isle of Wight Florence Jane Bertie daughter of the late Capt A Dewar of Doles Hampshire.

JAMESON—Sept 13 at Newlands Eltham Surg Gen J Jameson C B K H S &c late director general Army Medical Service aged 67.

MOORES—Sept 16 Priscilla Jane wife of Lieut Col S Moores Army tutor Southsea.

OSBORN—Sept 17 at Ventnor Isle of Wight Edith widow of the late Lieut Col R D Osborn.

SWIFTE—On Sept 10 at 8 Masion Dieu Road Dover Colonel Joshua Waddington Swifte late India Army aged 65 eldest son of the late Edmund Lenthal Swifte Barrister-at-law and Keeper of H H Regalia

TENNYSON—Sept 15 at Thorpe Hall Louth Lincolnshire Capt J G Tennyson late 17th Regt son of the late F Tennyson aged 64.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FLEURY—October 5, at No 9, Tottie's Lane, Calcutta, the wife of H G Fleury, Manager, Bratmia B.raree Colliery, of a son.

HAWKINS—October 5, at "Woodlands," Kotagiri, to Mr and Mrs Hawkins, a daughter.

MAXWELL—September 29, at Ajmere, the wife of J F Maxwell, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DICKSON—THOMSON—October 3, at St Andrews, Church, Calcutta, by the Rev J Johnstone Wright, James George son of Commander D L Dickson R N, to Jessie Gordon, second daughter of John Thomson, Calcutta.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. Sun sets, 5h. 42m. High water, 11-41m., Low water, 5-22m., 5-35a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Company, 2 Dean Lane, 3 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
Royal Coronation Circus, Esplanade.

PLUCKING THE FRUIT.—Ambabai, aged 45, residing in Girgaum Road, while plucking a chickoo fruit from the verandah of a first storey, overbalanced herself, and falling down from a height of about 25 feet in the garden below, sustained severe injuries to her back. She was removed to the Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Hospital.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On Thursday night, Sorabji Framji aged 24, residing in Girgaum Back Road, was sleeping in his room. A kerosine lamp, which was left burning over-head, accidentally fell on him, and set his clothes on fire. He was severely burnt about the body, and removed to the Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Hospital, where he died on Friday. It is believed a rat must have overturned the lamp.

HINDU WOMAN'S HALLUCINATION.—On Saturday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Inspector Shaw charged one Gangabai a Hindu woman, with attempting to commit suicide. It appeared that on the 21st ultimo the accused who was residing at Collebatwadi fell into a well when she gave out a shout, which was heard by two "ghatees" who jumped into the well and with the help of ropes rescued her. The accused stated that she was attacked by evil spirits and on the day in question she was sadly attacked by water nymphs, when she lost her senses. She went to the well to get some flowers and overbalanced, and did not know what happened then. The Police Inspector said the wall of the well was high enough and the accused could not have overbalanced. The Magistrate advised the accused to go to hospital whenever she thought she was attacked by evil spirits and acquitted her. He ordered each of her two rescuers to be paid a reward of Rs, 5.

AN ALLEGED COUNTERFEIT COINER.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE REVERSED.

MR. R. E. ELLIOTT, Assistant Sessions Judge of Khandesh, in June last, convicted Hari Maniram Sonar of being in possession of an iron mould and moulding sand for counterfeiting Queen's coin, and being in possession of nine counterfeit coins, knowing that they were counterfeit, and sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment for the former offence, and three years for the latter, the sentences to be concurrent. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Lambert, having received certain information, went with a posse of police early on the morning of the 15th April 1904, and surrounded accused's house. Mr. Lambert called on accused to open the house, and accused tried to leave by the back door, but was prevented, and his wife, after about five minutes, opened the front door to Mr. Lambert, who went through the house with two policemen. The occupants of the house were the accused, his wife, and nephew, and a lodger named Chandu. The iron mould and coins were found wrapped up in two small pieces of coloured print cloth on the wall over the door leading from a large middle room to a back room. The mould consisted of an iron vessel in two parts, filled with black sand of the kind usually employed for moulding. Some of the witnesses said that when they examined the mould the impression of the bust of the Queen was clearly visible in the sand on one side of the mould, and the counterfeit rupees fitted the depression seen in the sand in both parts of the mould, though the depression on one side had been completely erased in course of transmission to the Sessions Court. The mould had a small hole in the side, obviously intended for pouring in molten metal. Mr. Elliott was of opinion upon the evidence that the mould and sand were intended to be used for the purpose of counterfeiting coin. He found that the nine coins before him were counterfeit of the Queen's coin. They bore the date 1901, and had the Queen's head on one side, and were in every respect imitations though defective and base imitations of the Queen's coin of the year 1901. The metal appeared to be tin, or some alloy of which tin forms a conspicuous proportion. The coins were not all complete, having defects due to the presence of air and clogging of the moulten metal in the mould; and the milling was very bad, but some of them might easily be passed at night or amongst a lot of genuine coins unless rung or carefully scrutinised. The accused was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships thought that the case for the prosecution was insufficient to sustain the convictions. There was no evidence to show that the accused, if he became possessed of the counterfeit coins knew that they were false. On the whole, the evidence was incomplete and left much room for doubt to form the basis for a conviction on so grave a charge. Their lordship reversed the conviction of and the sentences passed upon the accused, and directed that he be acquitted.


ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere


## CHARGES AGAINST PORT TRUST EMPLOYES.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Edulji Fakirji Marker, a turn-cock, in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust and Framji Rattonji Surveyor, Assistant Engineer, in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust, are charged at the instance of Superintendent Sloane, with theft and abetment of the theft, respectively, of twenty-eight wrought iron frames of the value of Rs. 28, the property of the Bombay Port Trust. Mr. Yorke-Smith, solicitor, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Bombay Port Trust; Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir and Servai, solicitors, and Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the second accused Framji Rattonji Surveyor and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, defended the first accused Edulji Fakirji.

Mr. Burjorji Pestonji Reporter, proprietor of the Empress Iron Foundry and Brass Works, examined by Mr. Branson on behalf of the defence, said he had known the accused Framji for the last two years. He used to receive orders from Framji for goods required for the Deolali Sanitarium. He knew Mahomed Mistry, who was in the habit of bringing orders from Framji for the articles required for the Sanitarium. Mahomed Mistry used to come to witness' foundry to make inquiries whether the goods ordered were ready or not. Mahomed Mistry used to take bills from witness for goods supplied and bring money for the same. When witness told Mahomed that the goods were ready, the latter used to send men to take them away. In August last witness saw accused Framji at his foundry in reference to a roller. At that time Framji asked him about the making of some iron frames. When the conversation about the roller and frames was going on, his foreman was present. Witness told Framji that he could not make the roller for him as he was pressed with other work. Framji then asked him if he could make some iron frames for Deolali Sanitarium. Witness replied he would make them. The frames referred to were to be made of wrought iron. Witness generally made wrought iron articles in his foundry. Framji did not say how many frames he wanted, but simply said that he wanted some frames to be made and that he would send the size and number of them by Mahomed Mistry. Framji did not specify any time within which those frames were to be made, but said that he wanted them soon. Framji then left the foundry. Mahomed Mistry did not bring any specification of size or number of those frames afterwards. Witness first learnt of the charge against Framji, when he was asked to go to the police with his books. That was about twelve days ago. Mr. Sloane summoned him to appear before him with his books. Witness did not know what he was sent for. Witness showed his books to Mr. Sloane and they were still in his charge.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith, witness said when he saw Mr. Sloane, no reference was made with regard to these frames. When he went to Mr. Sloane he saw Framji there, but he did not know that he was in police custody. Witness was asked by Mr. Sloane to produce the bills for the goods supplied to Framji and he did so. It was entirely untrue that Mr. Sloane asked him about those iron frames. His interview with Mr. Sloane took place in the presence of a Parsi sub inspector, who took down what witness stated to Mr. Sloane. Witness could read and write English for his practical purposes. He talked with Mr. Sloane, in English; but the most of the conversation was conducted in Gujerati with the Parsi sub-Inspector. He was asked about all the works he had done for accused Framji, but he made no mention of the frames, because he was not asked about them. He had no idea as to why he had been summoned by Mr. Sloane. Even at the close of the conversation he could not form any idea as to why he had been summoned by Mr. Sloane. He did not then know that he had been called in connection with some theft. It was after he went home that he understood that the inquiry was in connection with the charges against Framji. He did not know if Framji's name was mentioned in the summons. None of the articles made in his foundry for Framji, were made of wrought iron. The greater part of the work done in his foundry, was of cast-iron and brass work. Framji referred to him about the iron frames only once. After his arrest Framji never came to see him. Mahomed Mistry came to witness' foundry generally in the evening. He came there often. All the bills for the goods supplied for the Sanitarium, were made in the name of Framji. Mahomed Mistry used to take the bills with the goods or after the goods had been delivered to him. He did not expect to receive the size and number of the frames from Framji, when he called on Mr. Sloane. When he made his statement to Mr. Sloane, he had no idea of receving an order from Framji for the making of the frames.

Burjorji Dinshaw, foreman in the Empress Iron Foundry and Brass Work, examined by Mr. Branson, corroborated the evidence of the last witness and further stated that when Framji told his master to have some wrought iron brackets made in the foundry, the latter showed him some brackets of cast iron. On seeing the brackets, Framji said they were heavy; wanted lighter ones. Whereupon the witness' master told Framji that he would make them for him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith witness said that the pattern bracket shown to Framji was made of wood.

Mr. Branson closed the case for the defence and in addressing the Court on the evidence said in this case the prosecution had to prove two important points, namely that the goods were manufactured at the Port Trust premises out of the Port Trust's property and that the accused Framji was responsible for the dishonest appropriation of that property for the manufacture of those goods. Counsel submitted that the prosecution had lamentably failed to prove those points. The prosecution made no attempt to show by whose orders the mistry Mahomed Kurrim made those frames in the Port Trust Workshops out of the Port Trust's property and when he (Mr. Branson) pointed out that defect, they made an attempt to fill up the gap by re-examining Mahomed Kurrim, but in so doing they only windened the breach simply to tumble in. The very foundation of their case rested on the evidence of the mistry who stated that he received no instructions from the accused Framji as to where, by whom and from what property, were those frames to be made. The mistry further stated that he told the police all that he said in his evidence. This clearly indicated that police perfectly knew what the evidence of the mistry was. They also knew from that evidence that the accused Framji was not responsible for the manufacture of those frames and notwithstanding that knowledge they launched the charge of theft against his (Mr. Branson's) client, who had been an officer of position in the employ of the Port Trust for twenty-eight years. If Mahomed Mistry chose to exercise his own descretion and misappropriated the property, it was he, whom the police should have proceeded against. It was not suggested that the accused Framji possessed any property at Deolali for which he wanted to utilise these frames. He had been looking after a charitable work at Deolali for which there had been ample funds and if anything was required for that work, it did not go out of his pocket. Counsel characterised the prosecution as a most descreditable proceeding. It was not a real bona fide prosecution. It was not a prosecution by the Port Trustees, for as a matter of fact, they had not complained of any loss of their property.

The case was adjourned till this afternoon.

PASSENGERS BY THE S.S. D. BALDUINO.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer D. Balduino Capt. O. Canepa which arrived in Bombay on Friday evening:

From New-York.—Mr and Mrs P Hagberg and three children, Mr A Johnson and Rev and Mrs N P Nielsen.

From Genoa and Naples.—Mr J H Abbott, Mr G Allasia, Mr A Bergmann, Mr T Bliss, Mr J Buhrer, Mr R Bundfuss, Mrs Cameron, Mr L Castellazzo, Mrs and child, Mr H G Clark, Mr G Cowper, Capt F Crocco, Thirteen Sisters of the Cross, Prof P Frantz, Mrs and child, Mr A Hollis, Mr A E Jones, Mr L A Light, Mr J E Martiff, Mrs and 2 children, Miss Miller, Mr H R Phelps, Mrs and 2 children, Dr A. Robertson, Lieut. R C F Schomberg Mr B D Singh, Mr and Mrs C N Soul, Mr V G Speira, Mr A M Stewart and Mr J Wright.

From Venice.—Mr and Mrs O Kaupp.
From Port-Said.—Mr M A Pederson Mrs and Miss
From Suez—Mr A D Kyrilla.
From Aden—Mr Mohamed Sedik.


**The Bath for Tender Feet.**

**Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).**

**Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."**


## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 23RD SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia, Captain A. G. Cubitt, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mail of the 23rd Sept. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stockley Col and Mrs Vesey | Boylan Mrs |
| Madden Mr S F | Drummond Hon Mr and Mrs |
| Wright Mr Kendal | Smith Rev H T Percy |
| Lowther Mrs, child and inft. | Heslop Mr and Mrs G |
| Bennett Capt W L | Hardy Miss C |
| Ley Lt A E H | Montgomery Mr R E |
| Geeson Mr | McKeohine Mrs |
| Cash Mr | Gubbay Mr S |
| | Bridges Miss |

FROM MARSEILLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rouse Mr A M | Brocklebank Lt R H R |
| Bostock Mr J M | Maxwell Major L |
| Ogilvie Capt and Mrs D | Benson Mr T |
| Ackland Mr W F | Hunt Captain R N |
| Harrison-Smith Miss | Grant Lt-Col S G |
| Bird Mr W J A | Bennett Mr F D |
| Greenshields Mr R S | Mackelvie Captain |
| Parsons Major C | Greenwood Captain A R |
| Rogers Mrs H | Bennett Captain W |
| Beer Miss | Turner Mrs A |
| Deane Mr T J L | Robinson Sir E D |
| Hulke Capt and Mrs L J B | Gibson Mr G A |
| Heineman Mrs S O | Frost Mr H S B |
| Browne Lord Alfd | Domenichetti Major F H |
| Stockley Captain and Mr | Begg Mr J |
| Whatford Lt | Jackson Lt H C |
| Hoare Major R | Farquhar Mr W A |
| Wild Mr and Mrs C E | Patrick Mr R H |
| Glover Mr T B | Murphy Mr R W |
| Pritchard Captain A G | Copeland Mr A W |
| Gleeson Mr and Mrs C | Massey Col H |
| Leney Mr H | Kidd Mr W |
| Headlam Lt E J | Perry Col and Mrs F F |
| Coldwell Mr J | McCombie Dr F C |
| Burge Lt M | Hardy Major W K |
| Macnamara Mr C R | Elliott Miss |
| Watson Lt and Mrs A | Pirie Mr and Mrs A H |
| | Spitere Mons Mukel |
| | Fryer Lt Col and Mrs L C |

FROM BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Lt-Col and Mrs Havelock P. | Bayly, Gen A W L |
| | Fairclough Mr |

FROM GIBRALTAR—Sequeera Lt A C Mattos
FROM ADEN—Hatchell Rev C F W

## PREVENTION OF PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir.—Since Plague has become stationary in India, in spite of vigorous efforts of the medical profession as well as the laity, nothing substantial has been achieved as yet in curing the disease or checking its spread. About five persons in one hundred are known to have hardly recovered from the attack of plague. Its medicinal treatment has more or less completely failed in thoroughly curing any very serious case of plague. Even mild cases of plague have many a time proved fatal, generally always the heart becomes so much weakened and disabled that patients in the stage of recovery are known to have suddenly died from the failure of the Heart. It defies all powerful stimulants. It is therefore much better to devise measures to prevent an attack of plague under any circumstances by fortifying the system and making it a proof against the pest. This can be done by administering regularly and steadily to every man, woman, and child antiseptic and antipyretic medicines such as quinine sulphas, acid carbolic, oleum eucalyptus in medicinal doses. Occasionally doses of spirit ammonia aromatic and brandy should be given to stimulate and strengthen the Heart. Also every person should carry with him in the pocket a stoppered phial of Eucalyphus smelling salts in order that whenever he feels giddy or he passes through vitiated atmosphere or dirty and bad-smelling places, he can at once smell it and disinfect his lungs.

Whenever digestion is found faulty or slow, a ten grain dose of sodii bicarb popularly called Baking Soda with an ounce of warm water can be taken with advantage after meal once or twice a day. A regular action of the bowels should be maintained and if constipation be found, it can be removed by taking a twenty or thirty grain dose of sodii Bicarb with an ounce of warm water early in the morning or at bed time. A person of bilious disposition or temperament will do well to take occassionally, (not every day), in the middle of the day a dose of fresh lemon juice sweetened and diluted with warm water. This will prevent scurvy and purify the blood.

If a person takes the above preventive medicines and fortifies his system, I do not see, why he should suffer from plague, malarial fever or cholera. Of course the inoculation with the plague serum gives considerable courage and a certain amount of protection to the inoculated, but it does not offer complete immunity from an attack of plague. It therefore remains to be seen whether antiseptic preventive treatment will be found more efficacious than the plague inoculation, but so far as I can think the former is safer and much better mode of combatting the pest. I would therefore request and appeal to the British Government, every Indian State, local District Boards and town municipalities to try and stimulate the universal use of the above preventive informal treatment most vigorously and on a large scale. Expenditure on this head will appear very great or prohibitive in the beginning, but I am sure it will in the end be found more productive of good, both to the public as well as to the governing bodies. The general health of the people will improve, plague will be prevented and there will be much less strain on the finances of the States than what it would otherwise be in fighting out the plague, when it has once actually broken out in a virulent form.

Proper ventilation of houses, to admit fresh air and light, disinfection of private and public urinals and latrines and general cleanliness should be stimulated all round on a very large scale.—Yours, etc.,

SAMALDAS, Medical Officer.

Sailana, C.I.

## THE WEATHER.

[ BY TELEGRAPH. ]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 9.

Sunday.—The barometer has fallen slightly in the Peninsula, but the fall has been general and has not been more marked on the East Coast than elsewhere. Low pressure area in the South-West of the Bay is unchanged in character and as yet shows no signs of concentrating into a storm. Rain has fallen on the East Coast, South Peninsula, East Central Provinces and Burma, and local falls are reported from East Deccan, Assam, Kashmir, the Himalayas and adjacent Sub-montane districts. Dust-storms have occurred in the plains of Upper India. Chitaldroog reports 3 inches of rain, Calicut 2 1-2, Mangalore and Trichinopoly 2, Kodaikanal, Cocanada, Trincomalee, Gauhati, the Diamond Island 1 1-2, Monywa and False Point one inch. Hyderabad in the Deccan, Jubbulpore, Chanda, Balasore, Gopalpore, Vizagapatam, Masulipatam, Negapatam, Murree, Jeypur, Mandalay, Lashio and Thayetmyo half an inch. Rain will probably continue in the next 24 hours on the East Coast, South Peninsula and Burma and local rain is probable in the Deccan, Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur and Lower Bengal. The weather is still slightly unsettled in the Kashmir Himalayas where light precipitation may again occur.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 8TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen over a large area, the fall having been brisk at Dwarka, Rajkot, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Mangalore. The barometer is in slight to large excess of normal.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 9° in excess at Cuddapah, Bellary, Belgaum, Poona, Surat, Khaundwa, Indore, Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Karachi, Allahabad and Lahore and minimum 5° to 8° at Lahore and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Deesa and the lowest 61° at Aurangabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

Rain.—Colombo reports 1·04". Calicut, Mangalore and Coimbatore about half an inch, and Bangalore Masulipatam and Madras light showers.

Weather to the south-eastwards of Madras in the Bay appears to be squally and slightly unsettled, and rain in local showers seems likely in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

N. LESLIE,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 17th September 1904.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills.

1. Amount to be remitted during 1904-05 ... £ 16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 17th September 1904 ... £ 8,452,939
3. Balance to be remitted from 18th September 1904 to 31st March 1905 ... £8,047,0

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Burrsfield 2611 tons, Captain J H Mackenzie, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Onipenta, 3420 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Scindia, 2053 tons, Captain R B Kedslie, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Argyll, 2281 tons, Captain A Harrison arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Sutherland, 2271 tons, Captain A Wallace, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W Rothwell, sailed on Saturday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 16 cabin and 222 deck passengers.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's steamer Deo Balduino, 3044 tons, Captain O' Canepa, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Genoa 19th September, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Tara, 3650 tons, Captain F Herring, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice 2 ponies and Mr and Mrs Evans and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vadala, 2164 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo one European lady and 11 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 80 cases opium, 14 horses and Mr C E G Tisdal and 15 deck passengers.

THE steamer Secunder, 1073 tons, Captain A W Brebner, F R G S, F S A, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and the following passengers:—Dr L Keisler, Mrs A Wood, Mr and Mrs D T Peyne, Mr and Mrs Duguy and 5 deck.

A considerable amount of attention has been drawn to correspondence between the Merchant Service Guild, the Admiralty, and Lord Charles Beresford, regarding the complaint of the latter that signals displayed from men-of-war were very frequently ignored by merchant ships. The reasons which the Guild have advanced in explanation of these omissions have been inadequate manning, or to the fact that the Captain or Office in charge of the merchant vessel at the time might be an alien, this being permissible in British ships. Another reason advanced was that probably merchant vessels signalled to were not aware of the fact owing to the constant signalling with flags etc. which goes on between the naval ships themselves. Since the correspondence alluded to, the Guild have been informed by their members of a number of cases where their salutes from merchant vessels were either unseen or ignored by men-of-war. The Guild in forwarding these reports to the Board of Trade have expressed the opinion that they could not think that any Naval officer would commit intentional discourtesy yet, if salutes were not answered in this way, it might have a direct bearing on men-of-war signals not receiving a reply. The Board of Trade have just informed the Guild that the subject of the interchange of signals between war and merchant vessels is receiving official consideration.

MAN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R I M S Minto | Lt Comdr Massack | R I Marine |
| R I M S Investigator | Comdr T H Heming | Survey steamer |

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H M S Redbreast | Lt Comdr H C Somerville | Royal Navy |
| H M S Lapwing | Lt-Comdr C M Gelison | Royal Navy |
| Torpedo Boat Baluchi | — | — |
| Do Karen | — | — |
| Do Pathan | — | — |

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 8.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| India | 2591 | Forbes | | | M M & Co |
| Hoseinee | 893 | Lowell | | | B & P S N Co |
| Kerbela | 1468 | Donald | N F | | M M & Co |
| Warora | 2565 | England | | | M M & Co |
| Vita | 600 | Cuttbush | | | M M & Co |
| Secundra | 1675 | Goode | | | M M & Co |
| Sirsa | 1675 | Fysh | | | M M & Co |
| Imaum | 3708 | Pemberthy | | | K Nixon & Co |
| Itola | 3361 | LeMarchand | | | M M & Co |
| Assaye | | Dowell | Southampton | 12-10 | Transport |
| Chusan | 2852 | Henrick | China | 10-10 | P & O Co |
| Okara | 2436 | Fenwick | | | M M & Co |
| Terrier | 1008 | Brunn | Bangkok | | F F Campbell & Co |
| Chupra | 1436 | Hawkes | | | M M & Co |
| Strathmore | 2295 | King | | | W & A Graham & Co |
| Strathnevis | 2302 | Buchanan | | | Greaves Cotton & Co |
| Pekin | 3952 | Cooke | China | 15-10 | P & O Co |
| Goalpara | 1329 | Turner | | | M M & Co |
| Arroyo | 2307 | Pengh | | | Andrew Yule & Co |
| D Balduino | 3044 | Canipa | Genoa | | F Rubattino Co |
| Kola | 497 | McDiarmed | | | M M & Co |
| Secunder | 1073 | Bretiner | | | H S Sidick |

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Persia | 2330 | Mitchell | L'pool | 12-10 | W & A G & Co |
| B | Tara | 3651 | Calcutta | | 12-10 | M M & Co |
| C | Rydal Hall | 2139 | Curties | K'chi | 13-10 | K Nixon |
| F | Henry Bolckow | 639 | Kemp | Singapore | 15-10 | B & P S N |
| H | Naderi | 1169 | Metcalfe | R Sea Ports | 11-10 | B & P S N Co |
| K | Shadwell | 2592 | Toston | Antwerp | 20-10 | M M & Co |
| N | Monsoori | 1735 | Hannah | R Sea Ports | 17-10 | B & P S N |
| P | Duke of Norfolk | 2438 | Anderson | Antwerp | 12-10 | M M |

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fonani | 521 | Mohamed | B'negar | 8-10 | Shpd & Co |
| Indravati | 513 | Mohamed | B'negar | 11-10 | Shepherd |

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Persia | 4198 | Bruce | London | 19-10 | P & O Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destinations. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Scindia | 2453 | Atrey | L'pool | 19-10 | W & A G & Co |
| 4 | Ischia | 2784 | Magonzini | China | 17-10 | G Ferrero |
| 10&11 | Arcadia | 3415 | Cubitt | Aden | 22-10 | P & O |
| 15 | Baron Dalmeny | 2503 | Parker | Havre | 10-10 | W & A G |

HARBOUR WALL V. DOCK

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dumra | 762 | Williams | K'chi | 10-10 | M M & Co |

ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | D Balduino s. | Canepa | Genoa, Sept 19 |
| 8 | Arcadia s. | Cubitt | Aden, Oct 3 |
| | Kola s | McDiarmid | Busreh, Sept 30 |
| | Secunder s | Brebner | Mauritius, Sept 24 |
| | Tara s | Herrington | Rangoon, Sept 30 |
| | Dumra s | Williams | Karachi, Oct 6 |
| | Sutherland s. | Wallace | Calcutta, Sept 28 |
| | Vadala s. | Skinner | Calcutta, Sept 23 |
| | Argyll s | Harrison | Calcutta, Sept 17 |

DEPARTURES.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Clan Ferguson s | Mcallister | Chittagong |
| | Bombay s | Vicary | Amsterdam |
| | Nippon s | Mecozzi | Trieste, &c |
| | Caledonia s | Tocque | Aden |
| | Dwarka s | Rothwell | Karachi |
| | Burrfield s | Mackenzie | Calcutta |
| 9 | Scindia s | Kedslie | Rangoon |
| | Onipenta s | Hill | Calcutta |

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Shadwell, for Liverpool, &c
" Secunder, for Mauritius
" Kola, for Persian Gulf
" Arcadia, for Aden

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | Vessel. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Zillah | Calcutta |
| 3 | Okhla | Rangoon |
| 4 | Bharata | Rangoon |
| 6 | Pengola | Calcutta |

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The City Line Co's steamer City of Lucknow, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of 7th instant and steamer City of Delhi arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 6th instant.

The Bombay mails of 24th ulto arrived at Brindisi on the 6th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Austria, from Japan, left Singapore for Bombay via Calcutta on the 8th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—6 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 31 bales goat hairs and 10 bales wool R M Kooka 35 bales wool B Hurbham 45 bales wool M Jetha; 32 bales wool W and A Graham and Co.

Scindia s—8865 cwts oil cake New Mofussil Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—150 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 7 bales skins C Joosub; 30 cwts bees wax and 8 bales woollen carpets Shuruff Bhimjee 175 cwts turmeric T Hawjee; 200 cwts bonemeal Croft Mody and Co; 30 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co; 22 cwts fishmaws M J Jomabhoy and Co; 105 cwts Chutney Framjee Nowrojee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Duke of Norfolk s—100 bales cotton fly J C Tadiwalla; 2000 cwts wheat Tata and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—4000 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Pekin s—500 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales cotton M M Essabhoy; 165 bales cotton Fleming Shaw and Co; 155 bales cotton J Mcotjee and Co; 1051 bales cotton Tata and Co; 308 bales cotton N Cursetjee and Co 360 bales cotton R S N Talati and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Pekin s—50 bales wool The Metsui B Kaisha

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—400 bales twist Sam Yee and Co; 100 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co

Chusan s—67 chests opium P and O S N Co

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1904.


## WAR UNDER WATER.

OPINIONS on the value of the Submarine are still varied. A distinguished French commander not long ago, wrote "I am still their partisan, but only for coast defence. They will of use under the establishment of a blockade. But it is not absolutely necessary to sacrifice everything to them. The submarine is one arm along with others; it may replace the torpedo boat of the defence mobile, but it is not destined to rule the high seas," whilst another declared that a submarine has no more future than perpetual motion, the philosopher's stone or such like dreams. A member of the Marine Francais pointed out that "in order to attack a ship it is necessary that a submarine first discover it. This is not easy for above-water craft; for submarines, with much more limited vision, even when above water, it will be more nearly impossible. Even if they do find by happy accident, they have not the necessary speed to do great things." These remarks, and others, very much like them, were written some time ago. Since then considerable progress has been achieved, but not enough to dispel such opinions as we quote, and we find Mr. Carr Laughton, a writer of some repute on naval affairs, in a current magazine, ruminating "if the torpedo boat which has the power to catch the hare cannot cook him, how is the cooking to be done by the submarine, which can neither see him nor catch him? The design certainly is to use the submarine against ships under way to replace the torpedo boat which cannot act in day-light. And it is on open question, which experience alone can decide, whether it will be easier for a submarine to catch the hare by day than it has hitherto proved for the torpedo boat to catch him by night. Certainly enthusiasts will be, by no means, satisfied if the submarine proves capable merely of attack on ships at anchor." From which it will be gathered that the progress achieved has not been so great as the advocates of the submarine desire. It has been proved satisfactorily that a submarine moving at eight knots, its extreme speed submerged, cannot hope to reach a big ship steaming at double that pace, unless the submarine when she sights the ship is about eight miles distant and not more than two points on her bow. If the distance is less, the danger angle is very considerably reduced. In this case the boat, if unperceived, could sink to the submerged condition and by heading the ship off could approach to within half a mile, that is to within torpedo range under existing conditions.

Mr. Laughton reminds his readers that there is a great difference between submarine navigation and submarine warfare. In the former greater progess has been made than in the latter, but the difficulties in the way of mercantile success are as nothing compared with those which must be encountered if the submarine is to be of use in war; indeed the conditions are so widely different that it is safe to predict that there will, in the future, be as great a divergence between the warlike and the peaceful types of under-water vessels as there is to-day in surface craft. Primary difficulties have yet to be removed in relation to speed, vision, stability, diving and armament. When all these are overcome, says Mr. Langhton, it will be possible to construct an effective submarine man-of-war. As to speed the submarine is as yet very severely limited and will continue to be so until some engineering development of a revolutionary nature takes place. "The popular belief that the man-of-war submarine runs below the water, seeing but unseen, is very far from the truth. Her normal condition is awash. To be effective she must be more or less visible, and as soon as she goes out of sight she becomes all but inocuous. Her only protection lies in her power to vanish completely. She is not in reality a submarine proper at all, she is a submersible." The submersible needs two sets of engines, one for use on the surface, the other for use beneath it. The surface engine will not serve below water, and to use the below water engine on top of the water is out of the question on the score of economy. The only known power which is satisfactory for submerged work is derived from electric accumulators. Accumulators are accountable for the fact that there are practical submersibles at all, but an enormous disadvantage of them is found that their weight is quite out of any reasonable proportion to the power derived from them. The greatest possible submerged speed is at present only about eight knots at the best. Working on the surface with the gasoline motor now used for that purpose, a speed of about twelve knots can be attained; but even this is contemptible enough when compared with the twenty-five knots of the latest type of torpedo-boat and the thirty knots of the destroyer. However, says Mr. Laughton, it is at least conceivable that an improved method of propulsion may be introduced which will give the necessary increase of speed. The suggestion, however, that the submarine will one day draw her motive power from an outside source, by means similar to wireless telegraphy, he scouts on the ground that the submarine would then cease to be a boat and become a glorified Brennan torpedo, dirigible from a position either ashore or on board a big ship.

Discussing the question as to how the destroyer is to fight the submarine, Mr. Laughton says her guns would do no hurt and she could not afford to run it down even if it were not sunk below her draught. Various devices have been suggested to meet the case—a spur torpedo used by the destroyer, a big Whitehead exploded by a time fuse, a hawser towed between two destroyers and finally nets similarly used. The former of these suggestions appears to have been already shelved and the netting devices would presumably stand a chance of success only in narrow channels. Mr. Laughton once suggested the introduction of a small quick firing torpedo. Such a weapon, he believes, could probably be used with effect by surface torpedo craft against submarines either in connection with, or independently of, the hawser device. The essence of it all, he argues, is simple and hinges merely on whether it is possible to construct a reliable torpedo of small dimensions. The present service weapon, he explains is eighteen inches in diameter, 16 ft. 8 in. long, is over half a ton in weight and carries a charge of about 200 lbs., enough to disable the biggest ship afloat. With this weapon, a rate of fire of one a minute is accounted good in favourable circumstances, and on board a destroyer the circumstances would not be favourable. But quite apart from the slowness of fire, we are assured there is the enormous waste of power. Therefore, he urges that his suggestion of a smaller torpedo for use against submarines should be further considered, especially as it might be used very much more rapidly than could be the case with the present weapon. As it would be snap-shooting at close ranges probably the gyroscope would not be necessary and the cost thereby further decreased. On the other hand Mr. Laughton admits that if the surface torpedo craft could carry such weapons for use against the submarines, submarines in their turn could carry them for use against torpedo craft. As the surface torpedo boat revolutionised the gun, it may be that the submarine will revolutionise the torpedo, the only weapon which can be employed against it.

THE GOLD COAST BOOM.

It is an interesting report of substantial progress that the Governor of the West African Gold Coast has been able to submit for last year. Three years ago a mining boom directed public interest to the Gold Coast to a greater degree than formerly, albeit the year of the boom was the one in which the output of gold had been the smallest for twenty-one years. Only three companies export gold in any great quantity, and during last year nearly the whole export of auriferous metal was made by a single company. There are, however, many companies at work, either developing or prospecting, though six have closed down. In 1901 the year of the boom, 2,825 minning concessions were registered; in the next year there were 788, but last year a slump had set in and only eighty-one concessions were registered. There is no doubt, however, says Mr. J. P. Rodger, the Governor, that the country has benefited by the influx of capital and labour, and probably the people whose capital has been sunk there, may consider that an adequate return will be eventually derived. The output of gold last year showed a considerable increase, reaching £254,791 the maximum yet recorded and being nearly equal to the total gold exports during the previous five years, and as already stated this practically represents the output of only three mines, At the same time there was a considerable increase in the quantity and value of the rubber exported, this being valued at £196,500, an increase of £107,898 over the amount sent away in 1902. This advance was due both to a rise in the weight of rubber produced and an advance in the price. A great deal is being done to encourage this industry and the chiefs and the people are evincing great interest in helping it forward. They are also doing what they can to encourage efforts to cultivate cocoa and cotton. Over forty-four thousand acres have been planted with cocoa. its introduction being regarded as one of the most successful of the Government's experiments. Only a beginning has been made in cotton cultivation, not more than two hundred acres having been planted with seed from South America. The samples grown have, however, been reported favourably upon and as the chiefs are taking keen interest in the matter, Government is prepared to assist them in every way. A certain amount of cotton has been grown for years in the Akwapui and Krobo districts, and an expert has reported that, if the native cotton received the same care and attention as are given to cotton grown from American seed, it would compare favourably with the latter, and being acclimatised is less liable to injury, though at present its yield is smaller. Over a hundred and sixty miles of the railway are now open, and with its advance and the continued spread of education it is believed that the future of the Colony is a bright one,

AUSTRALIAN PREFERENCES.

THE difficulty with the Australian about Imperial preferences is that he seems to prefer anything but British and Colonial goods. There is much talk about protection and fostering Australian industries, but when the citizen of the Commonwealth goes out to purchase, he displays a remarkable prejudice against Colonial made articles, and will prefer American and German wares to those of his own country. So at any rate, certain Victorian manufacturers and retailers would have us believe. To such an extent is this prejudice carried that the purchaser is given Australian goods as foreign products. This is specially the case in regard to the things is which the Colonist habits himself. As to he clothes he has a pronounced prejudice in favour of English material and shape, but he insists on American or German boots and hats which are not made in Australia. He does not always get what he demands, but instead a superior home made article. In many cases, we are told "Young Australia" is wearing clothes manufactured within a few miles of his home, but in such good imitation of foreign styles that the only difference lies in their greater durability. The retailer hoodwinks the customer and insists that the manufacturer shall stand in with him in the deception. The maker has no alternative. The President of the Chamber of Manufactures has instanced the case of the Australian boot being palmed off as of foreign make, and manufacturers interviewed on the subject declared that this had to be done in order to meet the prejudice of the customer and keep the home industry going. The Australian boot is altogether a much better article than the footwear imported. Fashionable boot makers in London testify that the very best uppers are made from Tasmanian kangaroo, and it seems the extreme of absurdity that the Australian maker and dealer, in order to sell the superior native article, have to cry it down as a foreign product. The Colonial prejudice against home products is surely a survival from the early settlement days when there were no manufactures in the Colonies. But there are signs that the prejudice is breaking down, and the most notable is the increasing propagation of the protectionist theory, albeit little change is perceptible in the uncertain Colonial attitude regarding imperial preferences.

THE TRADE OF ADEN.

THE annual report on the trade and navigation of Aden for the year ending March 31st 1904 points to a flourishing state of things. The total, value of the trade during the year increased by Rs. 90,67,556 or 9·61 per cent. Foreign trade increased by Rs. 17,81,991 or 2·34 per cent., Indian trade increased by Rs. 80,15,538 or 61·37 per cent., while inland trade decreased by Rs. 7,29,973 or 13·56 per cent. The increase in Indian trade is chiefly due to an extraordinary increase of 29 lakhs in value of jowari and rice. Bombay Presidency imports into Aden show an increase of Rs. 46,33,730 or 50·30 per cent., while exports from Aden into Bombay show an increase of Rs. 24,67,620 or 139·97 per cent. One thousand three hundred and sixty-nine merchant vessels of the net registered tonnage of 2,842,997 entered the port of Aden against 1,245 vessels of 2,577,929 tons the year previous, showing an increase of 124 vessels and 265,068 tons. The total number of British vessels that entered the port during the year was 704 and of British India vessels 153. Germany with 153, France with 136, and Austria with 97 were next in order.

COUNTESS WACHTMEISTER, proceeded to Europe on Saturday, by the P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer Caledonia.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer Arcadia from Europe were:—Lord A. Browne, Sir E. D. Robinson, Brigadier-General Bayley, and Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Drummond.

THE Hon. Rai Sri Ram Bahadur has been appointed an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

THE Agra-Delhi chord is now open for traffic, hence there is no necessity for the Bombay mail train to pass through Tundla and Ghaziabad.

A POLO tournament opens at Mhow on the 7th November and the following teams are expected to play: Kishengarh, Bhopal Imperial Service Lancers, Poona Horse, Central India Horse, Seaforth Highlanders, 10th Hussars and Mhow Gymkhana.

MR. SUNDERRAO GAJANAN JAYAKAR M.A., B.Sc., of the Bombay Educational Department and late Acting Oriental Translator to Government, has been appointed Dewan of the Dharampur State, Mr. Jayakar leaves Bombay for Dharampur next week.

LIEUTENANT R. J. W. HEALE (46th Punjabis), at present Assistant Political Agent, North-West Frontier Province, has been elected by the Mysore Durbar as private tutor to the Yuvaraj, brother of the Maharaja, who was somewhat seriously ill a few months ago and in consequence will not return to the Chiefs' College, Ajmere. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 950 a month with house, and the tenure three years.

WE publish in our telegraphic columns, writes the "Pioneer," a list of native officers and men admitted to the Order of Merit for gallantry in various actions in Tibet. The record is a fine one and shows how severe was the fighting on more than one occasion. We hope that the general honours, Star or Medal for the troops engaged will be issued as promptly. There has been no campaign in the official sense of the word, for the Mission was avowedly a peaceful one, but when it is remembered that the Tibetans besieged the camp at Gyantse and had in the end to be driven from their positions the claim of the "escort" to consideration becomes overpowering. In many punitive expeditions across the North-West Frontier there has been much less fighting than in Tibet, and the India Medal has been freely given on such occasions. The climatic conditions also have been entirely different from those usuly met, and the hardships that have been undergone have never been equalled. It has been suggested that either a separate Medal or a Star should be given, and certainly something out of the common should mark the occupation of Lhassa, that forbidden city which has been closed to Europeans for so long. The Government of India cannot but entertain sympathetically ideas of this kind, and they should not hesitate to err on the side of generosity when they come to make their recommendations to the Home authorities.

THE Aga Khan Hockey Tournament open to teams from any recognized club, Military or Civil, (Native Regiments excepted) will be competed for at Poona and begin on October 15th. Entries close 12th October.

AN American jury had brought in a verdict against an unpopular man, and the judge disapproved of it. "Enter the verdict, Mr. Clerk," he said. 'Enter also, 'set aside by the Court.' I want it to be understood that it takes 13 men to steal a man's farm in this court. Twelve can't do it."

A CURIOUS marriage has been celebrated at a village near Aigle, in Switzerland whereby the bridegroom has become his own grandson. The happy grandfather-grandson is a fine old peasant of seventy, who has been married twice before. He has now led to the altar the grand-daughter of his second wife, and thus becomes his late wife's grandson as well as his own. Should there be children by this odd union they will be the great-grand-children of their own father.

THE following extraordinary cow story comes from Ireland: A fine animal belonging to a Mr. Moore, a farmer near Newtown Butler, died from some unknown cause. On a post-mortem examination being made, twenty live eels were discovered in the animal's stomach, four of which were fully grown, one of them measuring four feet in length. The others measured from one foot to twenty inches. It is thought, adds our correspondent, that the cow in drinking at Mullynagowan Lough, drank the eels in their infant state, as the cow had been declining since January.

THE urn containing the ashes of Sir Edwin Arnold was conveyed to Oxford by his son and placed in the chapel of University College. An arched niche of alabaster had been prepared in the wall, in which the urn, a replica of an Etruscan urn now in the British Museum, was half sunk. Beneath is a tablet of black marble edged with alabaster, upon which is the following inscription:—"In memory of Sir Edwin Arnold, M.A., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., some time member of this College, and principal of the Deccan College, Poona. Born June 10, 1832. Died March 24, 1904. Whose ashes are here deposited. Newdigade Prizeman in 1853, he found in his sympathy with Eastern religious thought inspiration for his great poetical gifts."

## MONEY QUEENS.

### SOME FEMININE PLUTOCRATS.

[BY EMILIE MARSHALL.]

THE truism that untold riches cannot purchase happiness or peace of mind finds an apt illustration in the life stories of the world's millionaire women. Incessantly guarded by detectives, targets for the abuse of every fanatic who seeks to remedy a system of social injustice, their houses the Mecca of every beggar and crank, themselves the prey of fortunehunters and sycophants, the powerful searchlight of the Press for ever turned on their most private actions, the lot of the woman who is overburdened with superfluous wealth is not an enviable one.

The latest woman to feel the weight of wealth writes Emilie Marshall in the "Daily Express" is Mrs. Annie Weightman Walker, who, having come into a fortune of £12,000,000, is now one of the richest women in the world. She owns land in nearly every State of the Union, but the vast property she has inherited from her father, the "Quinine King," was accumulated without any resort to speculation, largely by the manufacture of quinine during the Civil War.

And the new millionairess will follow in the footsteps of the "Quinine King." Each day in a swift motor-car she visits the various departments of her works.

Of slight physique her auburn hair just tinged with grey Mrs Walker at sixty looks little more than forty. Napoleon is her ideal and her collection of Napoleonic relics and literature is said to be second to none in America.

Dollars, however, have not brought happiness to this money queen. Her husband died after five years of illness, and her only son, having sought health all over the world, succumbed to typhoid.

RICHEST WOMAN IN NEW YORK.

For many years Mrs. Hetty Green has enjoyed the reputation of being the richest woman in New York and the best business woman in the whole world. She has enjoyed the immense fortune left to her by her father for forty years.

Her happiest hours were spent on Wall-street. Alone of women millionaires, she herself attends personally to all her concerns in bonds, stocks, and real estate. Years ago one of her pet schemes was a woman's hotel for London, which was to pay 5 per cent. The hotel is yet to be built.

In spite of her great wealth and business acumen, Mrs. Hetty Green's path through life is not strewn with roses. So great is her terror of being waylaid and robbed that earlier in the years she obtained the necessary permission to carry a loaded revolver for her personal protection.

Her tastes being of the simplest—£1,000 a year more than covers her personal expenditure—her hoards of gold are a burden to one who prides herself on being able to make sixpence go further than other people make a shilling go.

Dress has no charms for this wealthiest of women, who, if she wished, might be clothed in the choicest creations of Paris costumiers. Instead, she wears shabby black—and wears it long.

The story is told of her that in a street car in New York a dowdy little old woman in a black poke bonnet reached across three seats in order to seize a paper left by a man who had just got off.

QUEST OF KNOWLEDGE.

"See," exclaimed the enthusiastic English philanthropist, who was touring the States "how even your poor working women are ever eager to acquire knowledge. That poor woman cannot afford to buy a newspaper, but, liking to keep abreast of the times, she picks up a paper whenever she can——"

The Wall-street man accompanying him laughed. "That is Hetty Green," was his only reply.

In spite of her queer ways and her black poke bonnet, Mr. Green is credited with being one of the kindest souls living and of her daily income of £1,356, much goes in wisely administered charities.

Miss Helen Gould is the most studious of millionaire women. She took a course of law at the University of New York and would have graduated but for her fear of notoriety. More than any other millionaire, Miss Gould is pestered by fortune hunters and cranks. Her boundless benevolence has made her the victim of demands even threats for money to the tune of £300,000 a week. The objects for which her assistance is evoked range from the redemption of a pawned watch to the establishment of a modern Utopian colony in Cuba. Two secretaries and a typist are employed day long dealing with the appeals for charity.

Serious pursuits claim most of the attention of this grave young millionaire, who turns a deaf ear to the addresses of impecunious English aristocrats and foreign Princes. A Bible teachers' training school is one of the lightest of her little hobbies, and a short time ago she provided young America with a pleasant spare-time diversion by offering a handsome money prize for the best essay on the ethics of current Biblical issues.

BEVY OF DETECTIVES.

Miss Gould has been compelled to surround herself with detectives. Her butler is a detective; her coachmen and footmen are armed. Each day brings a threatening letter to her, and attempts to levy blackmail have grown monotonous.

If Miss Bertha Krupp, the youngest of the world's millionaires, refused to supply a country with guns that country would be in a bad way as a military power. A pretty girl still in her teens, she was warned by her father to understand the complexities of the enormous business at Essen. Every day she spends a few hours at the works studying the system from which the family millions have been made.

Essen, with its 100,000 inhabitants, is practically her own private property. She possesses despotic power over her 25,000 employees and their families, and owns 560 coal and iron mines in Germany and extensive mines in Spain. Her fortune is estimated at £15,000,000.

But all is not not sunshine at Essen, Despots are not loved, and Miss Krupp, who is constantly guarded by a corps of detectives, is in terror of assassination.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts' kindly nature and generous heart have brought her what money alone could never have done—the love of millions. She has basked in the favour of Kings and Princes, been described by her Sovereign as the second lady in the land, and she is known and loved throughout the East End of London.

No woman has ever before been at once so generous and so wise in her benefactions. Of the £1,800,000 which she inherited as a girl more than a million has gone in charity.

Her life story is the record of philanthropy on a tremendous scale. She has built churches in every part of the country, endowed Colonial bishoprics, cleared away slums and revived failing industries. Once she startled the country by an offer of a quarter of a million to relieve the distress in Ireland. Another time she offered to restore the ancient aqueducts of King Solomon to their old use, thus to render possible a supply of fresh water to Jerusalem. Her Columbia Market is a monument of failure, but the scheme was grandly planned.

The Baroness is perhaps the only woman of the last half-century who could have restored the Salon. The world was her parish when she came to administer her charities, and to her has come the happiness that springs from doing good.

Not yet is the long chapter of millionaire women concluded. There is Mrs. Phœbe Hearst, who owns the richest silver mine known, and mines and railroads galore from which she reaps a constant stream of golden dividends; Mrs. Potter, the wife of the Bishop of New York, who is a generous dispenser of the £4,000,000 which she possesses in her own right; and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, mother of an English duchess, who squanders £700 on the fee of a single singer at her concerts.

MR. VINCENT A. SMITH, the biographer of Asoka has written "The Early History of India," which the Oxford University Press is about to publish. The period dealt with is from 600 B. C. to the Muhammadan Conquest, including the invasion of Alexander the Great which has not been treated adequately in any modern volume. It is claimed that Mr. Smith in this book, which contains numerous illustrations and maps, has made the first attempt for eighteen centuries to give a connected narrative of the events in Indian political history prior to the Conquest.

# PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

## RUSSIAN SHIPS DAMAGED.

## MANCHURIA SITUATION.

## GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

Reuter's correspondent with General Oku says that the Japanese are bringing up enormous supplies of ammunition for a winter campaign and are using the reconstructed railway.

Additional soldiers continue to arrive.

The troops are standing the climate splendidly.

Reuter (Tokio) says it is reported the Japanese land batteries at Port Arthur have completely wrecked one of the Russian warships in the harbour and severely damaged three others, the names are not known.

Reuter wires from Tsingtau that a German steamer which has returned after running the blockade of Vladivostock reports that ships are constantly reaching there. The city is heavily fortified and the harbour mined.

LONDON, OCT. 8.

The German Socialist papers, usually well informed, announce that submarines, also naval engines and machinery are being made at Stettin and Kiel for Russia.

The "New York Herald" reports five submarines have been shipped from the Pacific coast presumably for Japan.

Lord Lansdowne, replying to a correspondent, says that neither of the belligerents having expressed a desire for mediation, his Majesty's Government does not consider it could advantageously appeal to Russia and Japan to desist from hostilities.

The "Morning Post," in a telegram from Washington, says it is understood that Japan will attempt to negotiate a large loan in America shortly after the new year.

Russia is also endeavouring to persuade financiers to float a large loan but so far unsuccessfully.

The circum-Baikal Railway is now open for work and goods trains.

The cruiser Smolensk is at Havre coaling.

The captain of one of the German colliers at Las Palmas states that the Hamburg-American line has chartered 42 steamers to coal the Baltic Squadron whereof a dozen more go to Las Palmas.

The cruiser Aurora leaves Gibraltar for Las Palmas on the 18th instant.

Telegrams, dated Colombo October 8th, state :—

Captain Lionel James, the London "Times'" chief correspondent at the front, has arrived in China, and left yesterday for London.

The present war, he says, is the severest he has seen during his eight campaigns. More troops are engaged than in any war since the Franco-German War; possibly since the American Civil War, and a battle as big as Liao-yang has not been fought since the battle of Sedan.

The Japanese advanced in three columns all in actual touch, along a tremendous front, with the railway on the extreme left.

He is of opinion that Russia will press the fight during the winter. The Russian cavalry are superior to the Japanese mounted troops.

Port Arthur will hold out; the place is much stronger than people think.

He could not say anything regarding the advance from Vladivostock.

No one could say how long the war would last. Japan can go on for four or five years, and that is her limit. It looks as if the Russians are improving, while Japan is being tired out.

Mr. James' narrative of the battle of Liao-yang, telegraphed to the "Times," cost £1,100.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE ORENBURG RAILWAY.

### Work Vigorously Pressed On.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

The railway from Orenburg to Tashkend is being strenuously pushed on and is to be completed in April.

## THE PORTUGUESE DISASTER.

### How the Affair Happened.

### HAND TO HAND FIGHTING.

The Portuguese Minister of Marine in his statement, regarding the disaster in Angola, said a foraging detachment was cut off and formed square. The irregular troops were seized with panic and got confused, but the square was not broken and despite hand to hand encounters with assegais and bayonets the main body reached Humbe safely.

## HAGUE ARBITRATION COURT.

### The Japanese House Tax.

The meeting of the Hague Arbitration Court on the Japanese house tax is fixed for 21st November.

## THE MARSEILLES DISPUTE.

### Dockers Returning to Work.

The Marseilles strike appears to be collapsing. Five thousand dockers are working to-day and several steamers leaving.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## LADY CURZON'S ILLNESS.

### A Slight Improvement.

LONDON, OCT. 7, 8-20 P.M.

Lady Curzon has had a serious relapse and grave fears are now entertained.

In response to telegrams from Lord Curzon, Dr. Champneys and Dr. Watson Cheyne left London for Walmer this afternoon by special trains.

LONDON, OCT. 8.

The deepest anxiety is felt at Walmer Castle at the turn her Ladyship's illness has taken, and at eleven last night her condition was stated to be stil extremely grave.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 8.

A special cablegram to the "Statesman," dated London, October 7, 7-15 p.m., states Lady Curzon has had an alarming relapse. Dr. Champneys, the obstetric specialist, has been summoned by special train. It is feared that her ladyship will not survive the night.

SIMLA OCTOBER 8.

A private cable from England confirms the gravity of Reuter's news about Lady Curzon's relapse. The Annandale Gymkhana Races to-day have been abandoned and the greatest concern pervades all sections of the community, both official, amongst whom her Excellency is universally beloved.

The ball which was to have been given to Lord and Lady Ampthill to-morrow night by the members of the United Service Club has been postponed in consequence of the anxiety that is felt for Lady Curzon.

A private cable to-day reports some slight improvement in her condition.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

Lady Curzon passed a fair night last night and her condition is such as to cause slightly less anxiety.

LONDON, OCT 9, NOON.

A telegram from Walmer Castle states that Lady Curzon passed a fairly good night last night and that there is a marked improvement.

## NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

### The Mediterranean Squadron.

LONDON, OCT. 7.

Admirals Grenfell and Poore succeed Admirals Custance and Hamilton in the Mediterranean Squadron.

LONDON, OCT. 8.

Admiral Lambton has been appointed to command the cruiser division of the Mediterranean Fleet in succession to Admiral Walker.

## DUKE OF YORK STAKES.

The following is the result of the race for the Duke of York's Stakes :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Robert le Diable | 1 |
| Fermoyle | 2 |
| Flower Seller | 3 |

## THE PRIX CONSEIL DE PARIS.

LONDON, OCT. 9.

The following is the result of the race for the Prix Conseil Municipal de Paris :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Presto | 1 |
| Pretty Polly | 2 |
| Zinfandel | 3 |

## THE INDIAN TEA MARKET.

### EXPANSION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 8.

The Indian Tea Markets Expansion Commission have issued their final report which covers a period of three years. The total quantity of tea handled was 738,792lbs. of which 438,193lbs. was contributed and the balance purchased at public auction, the bids being confined to the subscribing gardens who benefited by the competition thus introduced as, although the quantity actually purchased was not heavy, bids were made for a large number of parcels. The Commissioners cannot close this report without recording their sincere appreciation of the assistance given by the Advisory Committee and many official and commercial friends. The mass of correspondence that scheme evoked forms an eloquent testimony to the keen public interest both here and at home in the tea planting industry of India. The Commission was not altogether easy in its work owing in great measure of the difficulty of conducting operations by anything approaching business methods without incurring the accusation of interference with existing trade. There are a few traders in India to whom possibly an expansion of the Indian market, although beneficial to the industry at large, would spell loss. To them a pocket market in which one pound of tea is sold at a profit of four annas will always be more satisfactory than an open one absorbing a thousand pounds at a profit of half an anna per pound. The Indian clerk, artizan and even ryot, are susceptible to the charms of a cup tea, but to put this within their reach in such a way as to enable constant use, to mature liking into a habit as with poorer classes in England, tea must for some time be sold very cheaply say at 3 annas per lb. To ask more makes tea a luxury to be given up at the first breath of hard times or misfortune.

## HARRIS FOOTBALL.

POONA, OCTOBER 9.

Owing to races yesterday, the Harris Football did not come off.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE THANET ELECTION.

### Mr. Harry Marks Returned.

LONDON, OCT. 8.

The election for the seat in the Isle of Thanet rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Lowther has resulted in the return of Mr. Harry Marks, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 382 over Mr. King, the Liberal candidate, who polled 3,666 against 4,048 polled by Mr. Marks.

Many Conservatives abstained from voting owing to personal objections against Mr. Marks.

[At the elections of 1900 and 1895 the Rt. Hon. James Lowther (C) was returned unopposed for the Isle of Thanet. Mr. Lowther's majority in 1892 was 1,044, and he was first returned for the constituency in 1888 when he won by 658. The Conservative majority in 1886 was 2,083. Mr. Harry Marks who has been now returned has previously sat in Parliament. During the contest strong objection was raised by many Conservatives to the candidature of Mr. Marks in consequence of features of his career as a financier and financial journalist.

Writing of the opposition to Mr. Marks's candidature the "Times" of September 22nd published the following remarks :—

The alleged libel, for which Mr. Marks instituted criminal proceedings against "Butterfield" in 1890, imputed to the plaintiff conduct of a particularly base and despicable kind. It charged him with having "robbed, ill-used, and deserted" a woman with whom he had lived several years before in New York. It alleged, further, that "he was "exploiting London then, after overdoing New York" —words which his counsel and the counsel for the defence both interpreted as meaning that "he was then defrauding people in London." . . . After a hearing of nine days, the jury found that the libel was true, that the plea of justification was made out, and that the publication was for the public benefit. The Recorder, the late Sir Thomas Chambers, expressed his emphatic dissent from the verdict. He said that he entirely disagreed with it, and, "as to the first part, it is absolutely "without any evidence in support of it." Mr. Marks is fully entitled to ask the electorate to bear in mind the words of the Recorder as well as the verdict of the jury, and to blame his opponents for suppressing the fact that the Judge dissented from the verdict which they urge against him. But those words cannot wipe out the verdict. . . . In "Head v. Glenesk," the plaintiff, who was chairman of the company owing the newspaper of which Mr. Marks was the editor, stated in the witness-box that, after the case of "Marks v. Butterfield," Mr. Marks, admitted that he had "done a discreditable thing." He acknowledged, further, that in regard to the Beeston Tyre Company he believed a cheque for £2,000 was paid to Mr. Marks on May 15, 1893, and that on the next day an article appeared in the "Financial News" praising up the Simpson Lever Company, which was being launched by Mr. Hooley. He also swore that "at "the time Hooley promoted the Dunlop Company "Marks received a cheque from Hooley for £10,000." Mr. Justice Bigham asked him, "did he want them "to believe that these transactions between Mr. "Marks and Hooley were honest transactions?" A little earlier in the case, when the witness stated that Mr. Marks had given him an "assurance," the Judge had inquired "what did he think the pro-"mise of such a man was worth?" Mr. Marks—again quite legitimately—reminds the electors that he was not a party to this action or represented in it, and that he wrote a letter to the Judge, which was read in Court, "to reply to the reflections that had "been made upon him in his absence." That is not the account of the matter which the Judge seems to have given. A couple of days after the trial Mr. Justice Bigham stated that he had received a letter in which Mr. Marks said he could disprove the charges made against him if he had an opportunity, but the Judge does not appear to have said anything about any actual attempt to disprove them. Mr. Marks accuses his opponents of suppressing his reply. They would have been better advised to have mentioned it, but we doubt whether it would have weighed more with the public than it seems to have weighed with the Judge. These are amongst the incidents which Mr. Marks has to explain. He has explained them, we are told, to Colonel Hill and his four colleagues. The inquiry," they report, "lasted over two hours, some 60 questions were put and answered, "and the unanimous opinion arrived at was"—that Mr. Marks was a suitable candidate. Mr. Marks is asking the Unionists of Thanet to confer upon him a high honour and a great trust. There are incidents in his career which, so long as they are unexplained, ought to debar them from conferring that honour and trust upon him. If he can explain away those incidents, he should tender his explanations in such a form that they can be publicly tested and publicly judged. So long as he refrains from taking this course, it is not only the right, but the duty, of Unionists to refuse him their support. They may imperil the seat, but it is better to lose a seat than to associate the cause of Unionism with a man who gives no public and adequate refutation to such charges as have been publicly made against Mr. Harry Marks.]

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Wooldrige, 126th Battalion of Infantry, is appointed second in command of the Zhob Levy Corps.

Second Lieut. Roberts, 1st Devonshire Regiment, who has qualified for the Indian army is posted to the Bengal command.

The following Army Medical Corps postings are notified :—Col. J. F. Williamson to be P. M. of the Bombay and Nagpur districts relieving Colonel Trevor transferred in the same capacity to the Poona District where he relieves Lieutenant-Colonel Harwood who reverts to his substantive appointment.

Captain Ford, 104th Rifles, is granted an extension of one year in the tenure of his appointment as Assistant Transport Registration Officer.

A notification in Indian Army Orders notices that the standard of merit in bayonet fighting competitions is not nearly so high as it should be, and states that the rules for these competitions are to be altered to put end to the slow method of attack so much in evidence at present.

Orders are also published for the training of all ranks in the construction of defensible posts and temporary Earracks.

It is notified that travelling allowances by rail only are now admissible for the journey between Simla and Kalka for military officers.

The Chitral reliefs marched to Darora on the 5th instant. All are well.

Lord Kitchener will leave Simla early in November and proceed to Calcutta, thence starting about the middle of the month for Manipur and Burma.

On Tuesday morning 20th ultimo, the 2nd Batt. Cheshire Regt., under the command of Lieut.-Col. W. C. Neville, D.S.O., left Aldershot for India. They were the first regiment to go out equipped with the new shortened rifle and clip bandolier. They were only 400 strong, but on arrival at Bombay will take over 600 men of the 1st Batt., for whom they are taking out the new equipment. Brigade-Maj. Bradford, 3rd Infantry Brigade, acted as entraining officer. In bidding the battalion farewell after Church parade on Sunday, Brig-Gen. Pilcher, C.B., expressed his regret at losing the battalion from his brigade. Their place in the first Army Corps will be taken by the 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The battalion embarked at Southampton on board the transport Soudan, which is also taking strong drafts of the 1st Wiltshires, Royal West Surreys, 2nd Royal Scots, and the 9th Coy. R.G.A.

The Khandalla Sanitarium will be opened for the accommodation of convalescents from the 10 instant.

Captain C. R. Evans, R.A.M.C., is appointed Officer Commanding Station Hospital, Khandalla and 2nd-class Assistant-Surgeon P. H. Rodrigues has been placed in Sub-Medical Charge.

ARRIVALS, OCTOBER 8.

Major G. D. Hunter, R.A.M.C., from Naini Tal.
Captain A. B. Tillard, 1—3 Gurkhas, from Almora.
Lieutenant R. G. Shuttleworth, R. War. Regiment.

DEPARTURES, OCTOBER 8.

Captain A. B. Tillard, 1—3 Gurkhas, to England.
Lieutenant T. E. Baring, Rifle Brigade, to England.
Captain E. Clarke, Jervoise, 1st South Lancashire Regiment to Deolali.
Lieutenant E. Robson, 1st South Lancashire Regiment, to Deolali.
Lieutenant R. G. Shuttleworth, R. War. Regiment, to Karachi.
Lieutenant C. D. Hitchins, S. and T. Corps, to Quetta.
Lieutenant L. F. Bodkin, 112th Infantry, to Deesa.
Major W. Beevor, R.A.M.C., to Karachi.
Captain A. H. Bolton, 112th Infantry, to Deesa.

## RACING AT POONA.

### EXTRA DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 8.

There was a good gathering at to-day's extra meeting and the racing was interesting though backers were not fortunate. Details :—

The Second New Maiden Handicap.—A handicap for Maiden Arabs Rs. 200. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs P Framji and G H Noormahomed's Superior 6st 3lbs carried 6st 10lbs .....Melsom 1
Mr A R Nasroola's Sabig 8st 4lbs .....Omerkhan 2
Mr A W P's Random 8st 10lbs .....Murphy 3

Also ran :—Tawakel, 7st. 6lbs.; Zurriff, 9st. 10lbs.; Redlips, 7st. 9lbs.; Calcutta, 7st. 7lbs.; Charag, 6st 9lbs.; Jan Alum, 6st. 6lbs.; carried 6st. 11lbs.

Betting: 3 to 1 against Superior and Calcutta, 4 to 1 Zuriff and Random, 6 to 1 Sabig and Redlips, Longer odds the others.

Jan Alum after giving trouble at the post got left and Sabig made the running attended by Random. Superior joined the leader at the half mile and Random drew level, the three racing to the post. Won by a head, same distance between second and third. Time—1min. 9 4-5secs.

The First New Maiden Handicap.—Handicap for Maiden Arabs Rs. 200. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Pike's Banditt, 11. 8st 11b .....Kamad 1
Mr Shamlan's False Start, 9st 4lbs... .....Penton 2
Mr A W P's Hopeful, 8st 9lbs .....Balchan 3

Also ran :—Kismat 9st. 6lbs.; Nasser, 7st. 12lbs.; Cardigan, 7st. 5lbs; carried 7st. 6lbs.

Betting: Evens Hopeful, 3 to 1 Nasser, 4 to 1 Bandit, 7 to 1 False Start, 10 to 1 Kismut, 16 to 1 Cardigan. Bandit led False Start but was in trouble at the bend. Won by 1 1-4 lengths; a length between second and third. Time—1min. 9 2-5secs.

The Consolation Plate.—A High Weight Handicap for horses, Rs. 200. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs G K & D D's Roscommon 8st 3lbs...Melsom 1
Mr Chowdury's Fotheringay, 8st 12lbs .....Elliott 2
Mr Galstaun's Springlock, 9st 3lbs .....Robinson 3
H H Aga Khan and S Shah's Carreewick, 8st 6lbs .....Kamad 4

Also ran :—Courte Belle, 10st. 3lbs.; Wedlock, 8st. 2lbs.; Ural, 7st. 13lbs.; Stoddart, 7st. 3lbs.; The Earl, 7st. 5lbs.; and Fando, 7st. 7lbs.

Betting: 3 to 1 against Carreewick, 4 to 1 Fotheringay and Roscommon, 5 to 1 Stoddart, 6 to 1 Wedlock, and 10 to 1 the others.

Wedlock was badly left and Roscommon shot to the front, Carreewick then took command with Fotheringay close up. Entering the straight Roscommon went to the front again and won by one and a half lengths, half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 17secs.

The Small Arab Handicap.—A handicap for Arabs 13-3. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr P Fischer's Governor, 7st 6lbs carried 7st 8lbs .....Murphy 1
Mr M G and A Nanji's Farewell, 8st 4lbs..Foster 2
Mr R R S's Mint 9st 7lbs .....Ames 3

Also ran :—Moored, 8st. 12lbs.; Yerbo, 8st. 3lbs.; Zurriff, 8st. 11b.; Firdosi, 7st. 12lbs.; Malabar, 8st. 13lbs.; Umber, 8st. 12lbs.; Clever Boy, 5st. 9lbs.; Defiance, 8st. 6lbs.; and Cleverman, 6st. 9lbs.

Betting: 3 to 1 Moored, 5 to 1 Farewell, Firdosi, Malabar, 6 to 1 Mint, Zuriff and Governor, 8 to 1 Yerbo, and long odds the rest.

Cleverboy made the running to the half mile where Governor led, Mint lying third. Turning for home Governor held a clear lead, Farewell came through at the distance, but was unable to head Governor who won by one and a quarter lengths, neck between second and third. Time 1min, 23secs.

The Losers' Handicap.—For Arabs which have not won at the meeting. Distance 1 1-4 miles.

Aga S Shah's St Gatien, 7st 11b .....Kamad 1
Mr Shamlan's Emperor, 6st 10lbs.....Ethel 2
Mr Talib's Connaught, 8st 0lb .....Hoyt 3

Also ran :—Gallant, 10st 11b., Narunji 9st., Talisman, 8st 13lbs, Jack Horner 6st 9lbs.

Betting: 3 to 1 against Gallant, 4 to 1 Narunji and Talisman, 5 to 1 Jack Horner and St Gatien, 6 to 1 Connaught, 10 to 1 The Emperor.

The Emperor got away with several lengths lead from Talisman, Gallant and Connaught lying last. At the distance St. Gatien came through and won by 3/4 length, neck between second and third. Time 2min. 23secs.

The American Plate.—High Weight Handicap for horses. Distance 1 mile.

Mr Kelso's Harpist, 9st 3lbs .....Ames 1
Mr Galstaun's Riverside, 8 4lbs .....Robinson 2
Aga Shah's Shotover, 7st 0lb .....Kamad 3

Also ran :—Gum, 7st 9 lbs. Misty 7st 9lbs, Overture 6st 9lbs. Hero 6st 5lbs.

Betting :—2 to 1 against Harpist, 4 to 2 Riverside, Gum and Shotover, 6 to 1 Misty, longer odds the rest.

At the three furlongs Hapist came out with Shotover next. At the bend, Overture got up to the latter but fell back and Riverside came through, but could not catch Harpist. Won by three quarter length, neck between second and third. Time 1min, 45 4-5secs.

Arab Welter Handicap.—For Arabs 14st to 11lbs and under. Distance 6 furlongs,

Mr Webster's Syndic, 10st 4lbs.....Capt Hopwood 1
Mr Anderson's Surhan, 8st 4lbs cd. 9st ...Melsom 2
Capt Beyford's Hailfellow, 8st 8lbs .....Mr Bonse 3

Also ran :—Borderer 11st 7lbs, Rocket 10st, Avatar, 8st 11lbs, Modesty 9st 9lbs. Erhan 9st. 7lbs, Bikanir 9st 11lbs.

Betting: 2 to 1 Borderer, 3 to 1 Surhan, 4 to 1 Modesty, 5 to 1 Syndic, 8 to 1 Hailfellow, longer odds the rest.

Hailfellow got away with Rocket and Modesty; close up Borderer showed out at the turn but died away and Syndic on the rails came through and won by 2 lengths, a length between second and third. Time—1min, 27secs.

## INDIAN ARMY RE-ORGANIZATION.

### MADRAS COMMAND ABOLISHED

SIMLA, OCTOBER 8.

In conection with the re-distribution of commands in India, it is now announced that the Secretary of State has approved of the abolition of the Madras Command and also that General Egerton will, on arrival in India, command the Secunderabad Division as an independent unit, embracing roughly the area of the present Madras Command. Other changes, about to be carried out, will have for their object the creation of brigades in place of certain second class district commands and colonelcies on the staff.

## THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

### TIMING OF BOMBAY-PUNJAB MAIL.

SIMLA, OCT. 9.

The Railway Postal Conference, which assembled at Simla last week to consider the timing of train services between Bombay and Punjab, concluded its deliberations on Saturday. The Conference had every considerable difficulty in fitting together timings which would suit each individual Railway and the Post Office, in fact in reconsidering the interest of the public as travellers with their interests as users of the Post Office. Finally a compromise was arrived at which is roughly as follows:—

The Bombay-Punjab mail train will leave Bombay an hour and a quarter later than at present and arrive at Kalka and at Lahore somewhat earlier than now.

The Punjab mail train will leave Lahore and Kalka very substantially later as well also the connecting train from Lucknow.

An amusing incident is being told, says "Laffan," as having occured to a member of the scientific commission engaged in Berlin in testing the powers of the learned horse hans. Count von the Castell-Rudenhausen, the member in question, proposed to the horse a simple sum in addition, the answer to which was repeated by the animal three times, in spite of being told that it was wrong. The Count then discovered that he had himself made a mistake, and that the horse was right.

## AN EXCURSION FROM SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 5.

This is the season for trips into the interior. Simla offices have grown dark and chilly. But outside, upon the hillside, the sun shines bright, through crisp still air. Pine needles and moss lie warm in the short, firm turf. Virginia-creeper makes streaks of flaming red in the dense green foliage of deodar and pine. Dead leaves crackle underfoot. The first frost of the year has yellowed the ferns upon the tree trunks. The jungle-cock crows hoarsely, at dawn, in the thickets, and one may hear the hurrying notes of the hill-partridge on new-reaped fields. It is the time to stretch cramped limbs among the mountains, to enjoy the freedom of the forest and the moor.

The country beyond Simla lends itself to the purpose. The Hindustan-Tibet road, built by Lord Dalhousie with far-sighted hopes of trade with the Lamas, which at least seem near fulfilment, runs northward along the sides of the ridges, with gradients so easy that jinrickshaws can traverse it for fifty miles into the interior. It rises, gradually, to nine thousand feet elevation, thirty-nine miles out at Narkhanda, whence one looks upon the mountains of Kulu across the wide valley of the Sutlej. It sinks, at Kotgarh, one march further on, by three thousand feet, but the descent from the keen thin atmosphere of the ridge to the relaxing softness of the air of the orchard-clad valley below, is by a well-kept, carefully graded road. On the way to Kotgarh one passes through a corner of one of the most beautiful forests in the world. Here enormous spruce trees rise, one above another, on slopes so steep that the straight, mast-like trunks appear to be almost vertical continuations of each other. The branches are exceedingly small, in relation to the boles, and the impression produced is of green, giant pillars towering hundreds of feet into the air. The precipices are more or less fenced until the road turns down to Kotgarh. Beyond this, on the way to Baghi a steady head is required to ride along a smooth six foot shelf of road, with, in places, a rockwall on one side and a naked abyss sheer down upon the other. Above, is the ten thousand-foot crest of Huttoo, whence one sees the dazzling snows in a horse-shoe around, the heel being towards the plains of India. The places of two of the nail-heads are taken by the cathedral like-peaks of Jumnutri and Gangutri, from whose bases, the traveller is told, the rivers Jumna and Ganges spring.

Viewed from above, the forest appears as black patches upon the green of the nearer ridges and amongst the jagged and serrated crests of the middle distance. Sunny cultivation climbs up the more gentle slopes, between with many a vivid contrast of colour. In spots is the deep rich red of the amaranth crop, a kind of feathery millet, which forms an important item of the hill-man's food. Interspersed, are brown spaces on which white-clad peasant and black ploughing oxen are ants in the distance. Dotted around, are white sheets of flowering ogla, another food-grain of the people, and blue-green stretches of Indian hemp, the intoxicating bhang of the Himalayas. Spots of amber so brilliant that they catch the eye, through ten miles away, indicate maize-cobs spread out upon house tops to ripen in the sun. Great green-leafed lily-plants with edible tubors, dock-like tobacco and dry-halmed potatoes fill other fields in view. Across the cultivation, startled chikkor whirr down-hill with short crisp, oft repeated chirp that brings gun to shoulder almost automatically. In the same region, at night prowl bear and leopard, while occasional deer are seen. The woods are alive with pheasants, jungle-murghi, minaul, and koklas being all found within a short day's march of the Secretariat offices of Simla.

Wild flowers begin to gladden the hill-sides before the first ridge from the station has been crossed. They become more and more variegated and brilliant as one proceeds into the interior, until, beyond Baghi, they burst upon the consciousness of the most indifferent, and insist on recognition of their beauty. The most striking of them is perhaps the red potentilla that grows in masses upon the way side, its single, popy-shaped blossom-flashing from scarlet and ruby to port wine and cherry. On every side wild gtraniums creep into tangles out of which peep inch-wide a diser of purple, pink and white. There are also yellow hyacinths, purple balsams and a wonderful blue flower which, in leaf, is an anemone and, in blossom, a rough Canterbury bell with black, hairy bee inside. Purple, ox-eyed daisies, giant butter-cup-like yellow mullen slender white hither-like sprays and a great flowering thistle are other gems of the way side. Amongst all them, a deep turquoise forget-me-not shines out supreme, a flash of brilliance on the dryest slope, reflecting that wander of the Himalayas, a sky azure to a darkness that only mountain climbers know.

Everything has been made easy for the traveller. For the first fifty miles well-found dak bungalows have been erected at short stages from each other. Beyond, there are frequent rest houses and shelters. Baggage mules and coolies can be hired cheaply in Simla and give no trouble on the road. The trip needs only for its accomplishment that, in Simla, often difficult postulate, ability to be away from walk for so long.

Successive Viceroys and Commanders-in-Chief are among the most regular of the pilgrims of the way. Lord Kitchener spent a considerable portion of last August at Chini, some hundred miles up the Hindustan-Tibet route. Lord and Lady Ampthill would have been at Narkhanda to-day, if anxiety for Lady Curzon had not kept them at their official home.

Natural beauties are more prominent than subjects of historic interest upon the route. In the past fifty years, poverty and misrule, under the Sikhs, have given place to prosperity and order under the British. Gaily coloured votive rags, fluttering from bushes beside the rough heaped up stones which do duty in this region for temples, testify, the hillman's gratitude to the Hindu, Budhist and Anemistic deities he impartially worships for the change which has occurred, but it is only at Kotgarh that the past has set easily recognised mark upon the present. Kotgarh once gaurded the frontier between the Sikhs and British. The old mess-house still looks out upon the Sutlej, a stream which Sikh raiding-parties often crossed on their way to harry the protected states. The house is now occupied by Church Missionaries who have gathered a little congregration of Christian hill-people around them. Its peaceful present as the centre of "Kotgurn" which, I am told, means, in the language of these hills, "the teacher's dwelling" is still redolent of the warlike past when its purpose was appropriate to the significance of "Kotgarh," the more generally accepted version of the name, which means "a fortified post."

## THE SWIMMING MATCH AT POONA.

POONA, OCTOBER 9.

The sporting swimming match, distance one mile between Charles Harding, bookmaker, and Youd, the champion swimmer of Calcutta, was to come off this morning, but Youd did not put in his appearance. A large number of spectators had turned out to witness the match. Harding waited for nearly one hour and decided to dip. About a week ago he was suffering from fever. The start commenced from the south of the Royal Connaught Boat Club and the finishing was near the Holkar's Bridge. Captain Boileau R. E. acted as judge and referee. From the plunge he went strong and covered the first quarter in 11 minutes 30 seconds, but slowed slightly at half a mile which he reached in 24 minutes. The third quarter took 37 minutes and the Holkar's Bridge was touched in 49 minutes 50 seconds.

Youd has done one mile in 52 minutes in Calcutta.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT]

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

### THE AUTUMN POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

Will by the time this letter reaches India be in full swing. In the meantime we have had a little preliminary skirmishing, if it is not disrespectful to so describe speeches by an actual Cabinet Minister and an ex-Premier. I refer to Mr. Brodrick, who at a local Primrose League meeting, presided over by a member of his Council, Sir Charles Crosthwaite—rather an innovation this I fancy—surveyed mankind from Surrey to Tibet, and to Lord Rosebery who within the sphere of Mr. Chaplin's influence addressed a very large gathering of Lincolnshire people.

MR. BRODRICK'S CLAIM.

Mr. Brodrick gave another proof of his courage—or shall I say blindness,—when he chose, as the text of his speech to the Bramley Primrose Leaguers, the statement that no body of men stood less in need of making apologies to their fellow country men than his Majesty's Government. Some of their best friends, blessed with more candour or comprehension than Mr. Brodrick, fully admit the patent fact that the King's present advisers although not perhaps as wicked as their opponents try to make out, are very much in need of making apologies, but these friendly critics say that any other body of men who had had such a long spell of office would have done just as badly. I rather think that some people who will shortly be plodding their way back to India from the once Forbidden City will smile when they read how desirous Mr. Brodrick seems to be to appropriate for himself and his colleagues whatever credit is to be derived from the immediate results of the Younghusband Mission. Let no one be so absurd as to apply the terms "effete" and "decadent" to the Cabinet presided over by Mr. Balfour. If those words accurately described their condition we could not have come so satisfactorily out of this business "the final settlement of which had depended in a large measure upon communication with London." This is a rather unusual form of argument, and would not, I think, have been employed by Mr. Brodrick unless he had been hard up for ammunition with which to defend the discredited Government of which he is a member. It is to be hoped that Mr. Brodrick's new method of Ministerial defence will not be imitated by his colleagues. But I do not think it will. We can hardly, for example, conceive the present Secretary of State for Foreign affairs getting up at a public meeting and saying that the great achievements of Lord Cromer in Egypt should be credited to Mr. Balfour and his colleagues as the final settlement of all the reforms in questions had depended in large measure in communication with London. Mr. Brodrick was not more illuminating or happy in his references to matters of more immediate concern to his bucolic friends in Surrey, but allowance must be made for a Minister who has to speak in the autumn recess before his chief has opened his lips. These things should be better arranged.

LORD ROSEBERY.

The inconvenience, to which Mr. Brodrick was subjected in having to speak before Mr. Balfour does not in existing circumstances apply to the Opposition; at any rate without disrespect to the Liberal leader in the House of Commons one cannot imagine the possibility of Lord Rosebery being embarrassed by having to appear on a political platform without knowing beforehand what precise line Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman intends to take in what is almost certain to be the last recess before the General Election. One or two points in Lord Rosebery's speech at Lincoln are worth notice. I am told that many persons expected some declaration from him with reference to the extremely interesting move that has recently been made by Lord Dunraven and certain other Conservative Home Rulers if I may so call them. The expectation however was not realised. All that Lord Rosebery had to say about Ireland was comprised in an allusion to the Irish party, "which has different aims to our party." In regard to one matter which has a special interest to you in India and which attracted so much attention some time ago, Lord Rosebery is unrepentant. I allude to his complaint against the Government for sending Lord Kitchener to India instead of keeping him at home to reform our still unreformed or partially reformed War Office. "Three Secretaries of State have tried their hand successively at the Army. There have been two or three schemes; I am not quite sure whether each scheme obliterates the last, and I am concerned to perceive that the last scheme, which was announced with such a flourish of trumpets, has apparently joined its brothers in their common political cemetery. He proceeded :—"It is no comfort to us to be told as we are on the highest authority, that Mr. Balfour composes in his leisure moments strategical essays of incomparable value. That does not console me at all for the state of chaos of our military system. I remain of my own opinion, which I have never seen cause to change, that it was a great mistake, but it is not yet an irreparable mistake, when we had the first soldier in Great Britain, in the full vigour of his youth and energy, a great organizer and economist, ready to our hand, that instead of employing him we should have exiled him to India where, I am told, his advice is not very frequently taken, and replaced him by civilian after civilian with the melancholy result that I have set forth with regard to administration." It is perhaps not without significance that those who so severely lectured Lord Rosebery when he previously said the same thing about Lord Kitchener now either acquiesce or remain silent.

THE RUSSIAN INVASION MYTH.

A military correspondent in the "Daily Graphic" has been discussing the Russian menace on India and the difficulties of a Russian invasion. Treating of such a subject nowadays or at any time is as profitable as a discussion upon the strategical advantages of the island of Atlantis—or rather it would be just as useless if it were not that there are still many people, and the Premier himself, some little while ago almost numbered himself among them, who believe in the possibilities of the invasion. It is this fact which justifies the article. The correspondent quotes with approval Sir Charles Dilke's statement that such an invasion is "a dream and a heresy," and he goes on to analyse the methods by which it has been suggested that Russia could create quite a little commotion in the North-West Frontier Province. Russia, he explains, might in the first place attack India alone. Then, the moment they come cross the Afghan frontiers, they will come across the Afghans—in full force. Also there is the difficulty of route and the difficulty of transport. But there is a second method: Russia could make an alliance with the Amir. Against the probability of this the writer points out the Amir would not go out of his way to quarrel with England. Kabul, his capital is only a hundred miles from the British frontier, while the Russians are four hundred miles away. The Afghans are also thoroughly aware that Great Britain intends to maintain Afghanistan as a buffer state: they cannot feel so sure that Russia is actuated by the same sentiments. Thirdly, it is possible to imagine them aiding in a general Mahomedan Jehad against the English. This the correspondent describes as an absolute impossibility. Mahomedan soldiers in the Russian armies met the Mahomedan soldiers in the Indian army during the Boxer campaign, and when the two compared notes they found that the British army was by far the better in its treatment and its tolerance. Muslim soldiers under the Czar are forced to observe the rites of the Greek Church and to sing the Christian evening hymn. Not the shadow of such compulsion exists under the English flag and these facts would seriously discount the fear of any Jehad with pro-Russian sympathies arousing our Indian army against ourselves or any large mass of Mahomedans in Asia against these co-religionists in the British ranks. But although the correspondent has no belief in the possibility of a direct invasion, he sees that Russia might cause great embarrassment by endeavouring a piece-meal conquest of Afghanistan. England would have to resist such action to the uttermost. But in doing so her forces would be fighting at a great distance

from their base and with most of the difficulties which would confront Russia, if it ever attempted to invade England. The writer recognises however that the importance of holding Afghanistan as a buffer state is strongly held in England. He recalls that this feeling was strong enough to drive even the peace-loving Mr. Gladstone to the verge of war upon one memorable occasion. England, therefore, will not permit a conquest of Afghanistan by default. It is also equally evident that Russia will not be in a position wantonly to provoke reprisals for some long time to come. So it will be many years in the future before the attenuated Russian Peril, what the "Daily Chronicle" offers us, will be able to assume its sway as the Master Bogey of British international plotics.

BURMESE OIL.

Some time ago we heard—not without satisfaction—that a tentacle of the Standard Oil octopus had been feeling its way into Burma, but had been rudely repelled by the British authorities. Nobody felt sorry for the Standard Oil Company—that enormous creator of John D. Rockefeller's dyspepsia—is altogether too wealthy and too unscrupulous to inspire sentiments of pity. But quite another aspect has been put upon the state of affairs by the indignant disclaimer of the alleged tentacle. It declares that it is not a tentacle at all and has nothing whatever to do with the octopus. The matter has been brought forward this week by Sir Marcus Samuel, late Lord Mayor of London, at a meeting of the Shell Transport and Trading Company, the alleged offshoot of the Standard Oil. Presiding as chairman, Sir Marcus went fairly fully into the Burmese incident and, though one must always remember his view is partisan, he seems to have two legitimate causes of complaint against the Indian Government. There is very probably much to be said on the other side; but, meanwhile, it is well to put Sir Marcus' case clearly. He complains (1) that the duty on imported kerosine enables the Burmese Oil Company to reap a heavy and unintended subsidy annually from the Indian Government; (2) that ordinary prospecting licenses had been refused the Shell Transport Company by the Burmese authorities. "Not only had these been refused," went on Sir Marcus Samuel, "but much worse, certain prospectors who had obtained licenses had been threatened with their cancellation if they sold them to the Company.' Earlier in his remarks he had described these actions as "scandalous." He knew of absolutely no grounds which would warrant the Burmese authorities in taking such a stand against the Company, but the directors had heard it stated that evidence had been given to accusations made against the Company by opponents. What these accusations were Sir Marcus explained very frankly. The first was that they were not a bona fide British public company. Their reply was that they had 1,493 registered shareholders, and 75,000 shares were held by warrants to bearer. The register of the Company would show that, at all events as to nine-tenths, the shareholders were entirely British. Another allegation was that they were allied with the Standard Oil Company, whereas they were not and never had been allied with that Company. Then it was contended that they would only take up the concessions in question for the sake of injuring the Burma Oil Company, and not with the bona fide intention of increasing the production of Burma oil; but in season and out of season, they had insisted on the enormous advantages of liquid fuel, and they had given the most explicit assurances to the Burma authorities that they would do their very utmost to assist in the development of what the directors recognized to be a national industry. Nevertheless the Company were refused the opportunity of participating in a great industry under British regime, and for the reasons alleged." Against the verdict of the Burmese authorities the Shell Transport has addressed an appeal to the Government of India, with whom the Company seems to have been always on good terms. It was at their suggestion that the duty on liquid fuel was reduced, and the inequality of the imposition of duty upon British tin-plates whilst Americans tin-cans were admitted free was removed at their instance. It, therefore, appears that the Shell Transport appeal will receive a careful and judicial examination by the Supreme Government. Soon we shall know whether the oil Company has been concealing material evidence in the case or whether the Burmese executive, rendered excusably suspicious by a rumour of Standard Oil, allowed itself to judge overhastily and in a panic.

THE BOMBAY ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Last week a correspondent signing himself "Anglo Indian" wrote to the "Daily News" explaining that the reason why the presentation of an address of welcome by the Bombay Corporation was passed by such a small majority was because only twenty-five out of its fifty members are elected representatives of the rate-payers, while the rest are composed of officials and Government and other nominees with an official chairman to preside "The remarkable thing," he declared accordingly, "is not that the resolution should have been carried, but that it should have come so near to shipwreck. Nothing could more possibly illustrate the unpopularity of Lord Curzon.' This statement of the situation is flatly contradicted by a gentleman "T. J. B.," whose initials only thinly veil a name well known in Western Indian. "May I," he writes, "as a resident for many years in Bombay, assure your readers that for nearly as long as I can remember it, the Corporation of that City has shown a remarkable capacity for taking care of itself? If you will pass over your "Anglo-Indian" correspondent, and ask for the opinion of any Indian resident of Bombay, he will tell you that under the capable, if sometimes high-handed (though, perhaps, necessarily so), guidance of its Parsee leader, Sir Perozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, the Corporation of Bombay is, whithin the limitations prescribed by the Act under which it is constituted, as independent of official pressure as any local self-governing body in this country. But there is another way of showing that the facts are not helpful to your correspondent's argument. Of the 72 members of whom the Corporation is composed, 36 are elected by the rate-payers, 2 by the Chamber of Commerce, 2 by the University, and 16 by the Justices of the Peace. The "official and nominated" element which is supposed to coerce an unwilling Corporation into voting addresses to Viceroys and other tyrannical persons, counts 16 members out of 72."

COAL: THE SAVIOUR OF INDIA.

There is at times a charmingly characteristic contrariety about the writer who contributes a weekly article on "Indian Affairs" to the "Times." For instance this week he entitles his article "What coal might mean," and the first half column deals almost exclusively with tea! Time and again, one looks apprehensively at the title and one wonders despite the undeniable interest of his remarks about tea, exactly what it all has to do with coal. Is he going to suggest Chunda charcoal as a substitute for low-grade tea? As a manure for the tea-gardens? or as what? The problem perplexes the reader until he reaches the coal. And then he finds there is no traceable connection between the tea and the coal, that they formed two interesting essays linked together under a title which referred only to one of them. One cannot complain of this treatment, however, for both the essays are good. That which deals with coal is largely a dream of the future and, though it may be condemned by the plain matter-of-fact man, it contains much that is valuable and stimulating. So convinced is the writer that coal will be the saviour of India and ultimately its emancipator from poverty and famine that the writer does not hesitate to suggest that coal should be carried from colliery to fireside even at a loss to the railways and the carriers—which loss would be made good by the Government. For he points out that such loss, even if it occurred, only be of a temporary nature and that afterwards by reason of the trade and industries which would spring up the railways would benefit. But let him speak for himself. "If it be agreed that the fuel supply of the people must ere long be supplemented, if not replaced, by coal: that the interests of India's great industry, agriculture, call for a change in the system by which the soil is at present robbed of its nourishment; that the climatic and other requirements of the country demand that forest should no longer be impaired or destroyed for the sake of fuel; and, lastly that industrial enterprises must be fostered at all costs as a protection against famine, we may claim that the scheme of making coal cheap to the Indians might be tried even though it runs counter to the principles of political economy and suggest the idea of a subsidy—an idea which has fallen into disfavour of late." He is sanguine that the Railway authorities will in the interest of the railways as a whole make considerable reductions in the present rates for coal, but if these reductions prove insufficient to bring coal for industrial and domestic purposes within the reach of the people of the towns and of the bigger villages in the neighbourhood of the railways, he holds that the Government of India in the interests of the people and the country at large should insist on sufficient reductions, and should compensate the railways in cases where the lowered rates leave an inadequate commercial profit to the carrier.

## CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

### BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

The return game with the Colaba Garrison having fallen through owing to the inability of the soldiers to raise a team, the Bombay Gymkhana succeeded in arranging a match with the Friends Union C. C. on Saturday, a team composed of reserve players of the Hindu Gymkhana. In the absence of the Langhornes, Carnegy, Ainsworth, Burney, Carroll, and Philbrick, the Gymkhana were only able to place a very moderate team in the field, the bowling with only Coombs and Milne in particular being under strength. In spite of this and the weather which was just a bit too hot for cricket, a very enjoyable game resulted, the honours of the afternoon going to the Hindus who had very hard luck in not being able to claim a victory instead of a moral win. The Gymkhana won the toss and naturally elected to bat first, keeping the visitors out in the field until 4-15 when the innings was declared with the total 172 for seven wickets. Aston played remarkably fine cricket and experienced one of the worst pieces of luck that can befal a batsman in being run out when only four short of the century. Up to the time his total was 60 he did not give the least semblance of a chance, but was then let off at extra cover. He hit very hard after this and lost his wicket in backing up. The only other batsmen who reached double figures were Coombs (22) and Cox (17) who were both seen to advantage in different styles. When Milne, the Gymkhana captain, declared only an hour and a quarter remained for play and in that time it seemed very remote that the visitors would be able to get any way near the Gymkhana total. They, however, went to work to get the runs in most determined fashion from the commencement and on the stroke of time actually succeeded in tieing with the Gymkhana total. Another ball would probably have given them the victory, but as things were, the game was morally theirs and no finer exhibition of making runs against time has been seen in Bombay this season. D. K. Telang (jr.) batted very well for his 57 not out, in compiling which he did not hesitate to take risks. Prabakhar, Dandekar and D. K. Telang (sr.) also batted well in their respective styles. The following are the scores.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr A H S Aston, run out | 96 |
| Mr G N Dawson, b Bhatvadekar | 9 |
| Mr T J Reid, b Shivram | 7 |
| Mr J S Milne, c and b Shivram | 0 |
| Mr R Cox, run out | 17 |
| Mr E E Coombs, c Telang, b Bhatvadekar | 22 |
| Mr S N Powell, b Bhatvadekar | 9 |
| Capt MacDonald, not out | 2 |
| Mr F St G Gratwicke, Mr N R Medley, Another | did not bat |
| Extras | 10 |
| Total (*For 7 wkts) | 172 |

* Innings declared closed.

FRIENDS UNION C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Kapadia, run out | 2 |
| Mr P Dandekar, c and b Milne | 30 |
| Mr N G Prabakhar, c Dawson, b Coombs | 14 |
| Mr D K Telang, (Jr) not out | 57 |
| Mr D K Telang (Sr), c Dawson, b Milne | 27 |
| Mr P Dhargalkar, b Milne | 2 |
| Mr G Bhatvadekar, c Powell, b Coombs | 0 |
| Mr W G Shete, not out | 0 |
| Mr S D Thakur, Mr Shivram, Mr D N Vakil | Did not bat |
| Extras | 10 |
| Total for 6 wkts | 172 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

FRIENDS UNION.

| | O | R | M | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Bhatavedar | 14-5 | 46 | 2 | 3 |
| Mr Vakil | 5 | 27 | — | — |
| Mr Shivram | 9 | 46 | — | 2 |
| Mr Prabhakar | 4 | 24 | — | — |
| Mr Telang | 4 | 19 | — | — |

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

| | O | R | M | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Coombs | 13 | 56 | 3 | 2 |
| Mr Milne | 17 | 77 | 3 | 3 |
| Mr Powell | 4 | 29 | — | — |

## UNREST AMONG THE AFRIDIS.

There is one feature about the unrest among the Afridis which deserves notice. So far the most responsible headmen among the strongest sections of the tribe have held aloof from the faction which favour close relations with the Amir of Kabul. They have no desire whatever to see Khwas Khan return, with possibly a posse of Afghan agents, and they are wise enough also to understand that the British Governments are their best friends. But if the stream of jirgahs from the malcontent sections flows unceasingly to and from Kabul, and if Khwas can bribe maliks liberally enough, there may come a time when the whole tribe may begin to waver and to look to the Amir for instructions. The mischief has begun, the raid across the Kohat border last month having been the first sign of the intrigue that is on foot, and if other raiding parties appears on the scene we may suddenly find oursleves face to face with awkward complications. It has been already noted that the movement so far is political and not fanatical, but mullahs can be bribed as well as maliks, and the rising of 1897 proved how rapidly fanaticism blazes up when once a man like Saiyed Akbar gets really to work. Even the most responsible headmen dare not then range themselves against the priesthood, though the Afridi in ordinary conditions takes but little interest in religious questions. It is for this reason that we have drawn such particular attention to the tampering with the Afridis which has been in progress for months past and have suggested that the remedy must be applied at the Kabul end. The Amir cannot desire to see the tribe commit itself to open acts of violence on a scale that would inevitably bring severe punishment upon the offending sections, and yet there is the danger of matter drifting in this direction This may seem an alarmist view to take of the position, but it must be remembered that one raid has taken place and that the Kabul faction among the Afridis were undoubtedly responsible for it. If there is any repetition of this kind of business the tribe must be called to account at once. To prevent danger of undesirable complications it is most necessary to make such representations to the Amir as will suffice to put an end to Khwas Khan's intrigues.—"Pioneer."

## RAILWAY RETURN.

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 24th September 1904, on 504·35 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 1,11,000 | 1,35,000 | 4,000 | 2,50,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 220 | 268 | 8 | 496 |
| For previous 24 weeks of half-year | 11,90,374 | 15,68,717 | 29,229 | 28,18,320 |
| Total for 13 weeks | 10,01,374 | 17,98,717 | 33,229 | 30,68,320 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 99,528 | 1,19,931 | 4,312 | 2,23,771 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 216 | 260 | 9 | 485 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 12,48,518 | 14,98,831 | 23,013 | 27,70,375 |

Decrease for the week ...... Rs. 26,275
Decrease to date ...... 2,97,945

## LORD ROSEBERY AT LINCOLN.

The Earl of Rosebery addressed a great meeting in the Corn Exchange, Lincoln, on Sept. 20. It was held under the auspices of the Liberal Party leagues and associations of the city and neighbouring county divisions. Three thousand five hundred persons were crowded within the building and many more thousands were left disappoinetd without. The noble earl had a magnificent reception when he entered the hall, the audience rising and cheering and singing with the greatest fervour.

Mr. Perks, M P, occupied the chair, and there were also on the platform Lord and Lady Monson, Sir William Holland, M P, Mr Paulton, M P, Mr C D Rose, M P, Lady Cecilia Roberts, Alderman Clegg (Sheffield), and the following candidates for Parliament:—Professor A Lupton (Sleaford), Major Leslie Runton (West Lindsey), Messrs J O Andrews (Barstone), C. N. Nicholson (Doncaster), A Adams (Horncastle), G H Faber (Bostone), H Haldinstein (Grimsby), F Newnes (Bassetlaw), F P Rawson (Stamford), and C H Roberts (City of Lincoln).

The Earl of Rosebery, who was received with loud cheers, in the course of his speech said:—

DULL DOGS.

By the great apostle of Protection and by his immediate acolytes—(laughter)—we, the Free Traders of the old school, are considered to be dull dogs who do not open their minds and vision to that new light which is suspiciously like the rushlights of the past. We are considered dull dogs, retrograde dogs, people of no perception, and I must confess myself that I am the dullest dog of them all—(laughter)—because I have long ceased even to understand the speeches of Mr. Chamberlain or of Mr. Balfour. (Renewed laughter.) I followed them till almost their last utterances, but not without difficulty. (Hear, hear) When Mr. Balfour in a speech of an hour and a half, with studied obscurity told the House of Commons that he had made his position plainer than any Prime Minister had ever done before then it was that I abandoned all hope of understanding Mr. Balfour. (Cheers and laughter.) It was not till the great meeting at Welbeck which seems to have been of so tumultuous and interesting a character that on hearing Mr. Chamberlain's views about agriculture, I gave up hope of understanding him also. (Laughter and cheers.) Of course, I know that what he uttered on that occasion was, as he told us, only a rough sketch, but I confess that I shall have to wait to see it filled in very considerably before I attempt to consider it as a policy or as an exposition of a policy. (Hear, hear.) There is one thing, however, which I understand and which probably you all understand, and that is that the Government has become not merely a drawback but a danger to the country (Cheers). It legislates for classes and not for the public. (Hear, hear.) It is so hopelessly yoked to the impetuous agitation of Mr. Chamberlain, that it cannot tell where it is going. Above all we feel it to be a danger to treat the Fiscal Question as an open question. Why, you might as well treat arithmetic as an open question, as in a commercial country like this to treat our whole fiscal system as a matter to be abandoned to the play of parties without guidance. (Cheers).

MR. CHAMBERLIAN'S POLICY.

Taking the Chamberlain Party first—for as the greater contains the less—(laughter and cheers)—I suppose we must take Mr. Chamberlain first—I really do not know how Mr. Chamberlain's agitation is getting on. He has, we are told, 198 members in the House of Commons. In this House of Commons yes. But how many will he have in the next. (Laughter and cheers.) I observe there are a great many candidates on the Ministerial side who go down to by-elections as Chamberlainites, that is Protectionists but when they arrive at the place which they propose to represent their ardour is cooled down by the information which they receive and they come out as supporters of the Government and as sympathisers with but not supporters of Mr. Chamberlain. That shows me that they are getting rather cheery of declaring themselves openly supporters of Mr. Chamberlain, Then we are told—so far as we can rely on the inspired Press—that the movement is getting on swimmingly; that each speech is better than the last; that no hall of ordinary dimensions can contain the teeming thousands who wish to attend the meetings; that one duke offers his riding school as inadequate accommodation: that another duke is building a hall to contain thousands in another part of the country: and that the great multitudes that wish to hear are thoughtfully conveyed by the great landlords in special trains to hear the words of wisdom that drop from the prophet's mouth (Laughter.)

THE MAN WHO BLOWS THE BELLOWS.

There is one thing that strikes me on calmly surveying the situation, and that is this. This sacred fire seems to require a great deal of bellows—(laughter)—and the man who blows the bellows is always the same man. Therefore I am not quite so certain, as appears to be the Governmental Press, of the prosperity and success of the movement. There is another awkward sign. It gets on extremely well everywhere except in the constituencies. (Cheers). It is a popular movement, but the constituencies will not have it, (Laughter.) I am inclined to think therefore, that we cannot augur so favourably of it as some writers do. I wonder if there is anything in the history of this movement which explains the indifference of the public to it. You will remember that Mr. Chamberlain began by ringing the alarm bell—ringing an imperial chime on the alarm bell. He told us, first that there was an offer from the Colonies which it would be criminal and traitorous to neglect, and in the second place he told us that the empire could only be kept together by preferential tariffs, including a tax on food. All this agitation you must bear in mind, is based on these two premisses, If these premisses are not true the whole thing falls to the ground. (Hear, hear,) I was startled by this announcement, Having endeavoured to keep myself abreast of what occurred I said to myself: Mr. Chamberlain, having long been Colonial Secretary, has some startling and secret information on this subject which is hid from mere mortal eyes. (Laughter,) In the course of his progress he will reveal it to us. I venture to say that there is no evidence whatever of either of those contention (—cheers)—and that all the evidence of which we have any knowledge is entirely against the sympathies of Mr. Chamberlain. (Cheers.) The other day the present Secretary for the Colonies was asked point blank if ever there was such an offer, and he replied in a very manful way that there never was, and now the Chamberlainites have fallen back on second line of defence and said:—"Oh, there was an offer in the Colonial Conference of 1902." I will just read you the paragraph on which they rest their case, and you will see that it is no offer at all:—"That the Prime Ministers of the Colonies urge on his Majesty's Government the expediency of granting in the United Kingdom preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the Colonies, their by exemption from or reduction of the duties now or hereafter imposed. That, you will see, is a recommendation to us to do something. The essence of an offer is that the offer is going to do something, A recommendation is not an offer.

NOT IMPERIALISM BUT EMPIRICISM.

I say that this is not the way to raise great imperial issues. (Cheers.) I say that this is not imperialism but empiricism. (Renewed cheers.) So far as I am aware there is only one remark of Mr Chamberlain's with which I thoroughly and heartily agree. He says that the next election will be fought, not on the fiscal tariff, but on the record of the Government. (Laughter and cheers.) I agree with him. That issue will not exclude Free Trade, because the dealings of the Government with Free Trade are perhaps the most damning part of the indictment against them.

DAY OF RECKONING AT HAND.

But, gentlemen, the day of reckoning is at hand (Cheers.) The Government will soon be called on to render an account of their stewardship, (Cheers.) What account can they give? ("None, they have been weighed in the balance and found wanting.") What claim can they advance to the confidence of their fellow-countrymen? It will not be possible for them, I think, this time, even if war were raging, which God forbid—(hear, hear), —it will not be possible for them to obscure the real issues by raising the pretence of war. (Hear hear,) Vainly would that spare be offered a second time to a British constituency. (Hear, hear.) What is their claim? They have one very considerable claim, and that is that they have spent more money than any Governmet that was ever previously known in this country (Hear hear.)

ARMY REFORM.

There is one question to which the Government have paid very special attention, and that is the Army. I think that if they are to be judged or if they wish to be judged by any special act of theirs they would take their investigation into the Army and their remodelling of the Army. They certainly have done much in the way of attempting to remodel the Army-Three Secretaries of State have tried their hands successively at the Army. There have been two or three schemes, each scheme obliterating the last. (Hear, hear.) I am concerned to perceive that the last scheme, which was announced with such a flourish of trumpets has apparently joined its brothers in their common political cemetery. (Cheers and "Hear, hear,") Though it was presented to us in the form of an elaborate plan, when we came to discuss it in the House of Lords the Leader of the House of Lords said: "Plan? Not a bit of it. It is only some notes of a speech which Mr. Arnold-Forster was going to deliver." (Laughter) And that is the present condition of the military plans of the Government, There also, I think that we are entering on the region of farce, though it is a grave matter to be treated as a farce. We either want an army or we do not want an army. If we want an army, it should not be an army in a constant state of flux, changing with each successive Secretary of State. It should not be an army the remodelling of which requires the flouting of the Militia and the Volunteers—(cheers)—which, whatever their imperfections and shortcomings, are, after all, under constant starvation and constant neglect, the representation of the earnest and patriotic public spirit of the country, anxious to take a part in the defence of the country. I confess, I think, this is a very dangerous matter. We scarcely know if we have an army at all. We go on changing under the vigilant eye of the great military Powers of Europe, who know everything that is passing here much better than we know ourselves. I should like to know, though it would be melancholy reading, what are the reports which the military representatives of the great Powers of Europe have sent back to their governments with regard to our military system, in spite of our having, as I believe, the best material in the world and having had the most recent and most costly experience of warfare that any nation has had. (Hear, hear.) It is no comfort to us to be told, on the highest authority, that Mr. Balfour composes in his leisure moments strategical essays of incomparable value. (Laughter) That does not console me at all for the state of chaos of our military system. I remain of my own opinion, which I have never seen cause to change, that we made a great mistake but is not yet an irreparable mistake, when we had the first soldier in Great Britain, in the full vigour of his youth and energy, a great organiser and economist, ready to our hand, that instead of employing him we should have exiled him to India—(cheers)—where, I am told, his advice is not very readily taken and should have replaced him by civilian after civilian with the melancholy results that I have set forth. With regard to administration judged by the Blue Book on the war and judged by their efforts at remodelling the Army we can only say of the present Government that they engaged in a great war without the slightest preparation and the slightest forethought, and that they have now, after constant attempts, left our Army, so far as the civilian eye can see, in a more unsettled position than they originally found it. (Shame) Let me make one last remark on that. When anybody talks about efficiency —and I myself believe that in Great Britain efficiency is our first want, our second want, and our third want—when anybody talks about efficiency, as I have sometimes taken the liberty of doing —(laughter)—the Government always say, "Why, efficiency—that is a platitude! We are all in favour of efficiency. No one is more in favour of efficiency than we are," I do not think their record confirms this observation, (Cheers.) Their record proves not efficiency, but the direct negation of efficiency. (Renewed cheers.) It seems to me they have adopted for their motto the words used at various times at moments of discouragement; "We shall muddle through somehow." It is not a motto for a Government, and yet I think that the Government, disregarding their obligations, have chosen those words as their watchword. (Cheers.) Contrast them with the Japanese. (Cheers,) The Japanese are gaining great advantages over the Russians, who are not less brave than they are. Why are the Japanese gaining these victories? It is because they have carried efficiency and patriotism to the highest point which they have ever been known to reach, (Cheers.)

FOREIGN POLICY.

Now, gentlemen, there is another point on which the Government mean to claim your suffrages—that is on their foreign policy. On that I shall not dwell a moment, because I do not like criticising foreign policy, which should, as far as possible, represent the united judgment and force of the nation. (Hear, hear.) But I am obliged to say something on it tonight because the Free Trade supporters of the Government are always saying: "We disapprove entirely of the Government in its relations with fiscal questions, but we cannot afford to displace the Government in the present critical condition of foreign affairs." That resolves itself into this, that the whole face of the world must be calm and undisturbed, that there must not be a ripple to disturb it, or else you must keep your trusted Conservative Government in power. That is an extravagant proposition, for if we wait for that condition we shall have our benefactors with us for the rest of our lives (Laughter.) I admit that there is a grave conditions of affairs in the Far East, and Free Trade supporters of the Government say, We cannot vote against the Government because of the present serious state of affairs in the Far Eest. As if the gentlemen now in Downing Street were the only persons capable of the dealing with it. Unfortunately for that contention we have already had difficulties in the Far East and we can remember how the Government acquitted themselves in reference to those difficulties. There was first the Anglo-German Agreement heralded by a flourish of trumpets by the Government, under whichall the advantages rested with the Germans, and nothing but the sense with his Britannic Majesty's Government. (Cheers.) Then we had the rather ignominious affair in which our British ships of war were ordered out of the Port Arthur. That is not a pleasant recollection. (Cheers.) Then we had the hurried establishment of a naval base at Wei-hai-wei to meet the parliamentary exigencies, and then its equally hurried disestablishment not long afterwards. (Laughter.) I may be quite wrong, but I can see no reason for any peculiar confidence in his Majesty's present advisers in relation to the difficulties in the Far East which can be founded on a narrative of the events of the past. (Cheers.)

The following resolution was then unanimously carried:—

That this meeting cordially thanks Lord Rosebery for his presence and speech, protest against the continuance in office of a Ministry which has forfeited the confidence of the country, and expresses its conviction that the approaching return of the Liberal Party to power will secure the needful social legislation and efficient administration which are essential to the welfare of the empire.

After brief acknowledgment by Lord Rosebery, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the audience dispersed.

## MR. BRODRICK ON POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

Mr. Brodrick, M. P., Secretary of State for India addressed, on Sept. 19, a meeting of the Victorian Era Habitation of the Primrose League, which was held in the Constitutional Hall, Bramley, Surrey, Sir Charles Crosthwaite presided, and there was a large attendance, Mr. Brodrick said:—

It might perhaps be expected in some quarters that any member of the Government standing on a platform at the present time would have some apology to make. He maintained, however, that no body of men stood less in need of making apologies to their fellow countrymen than his Majesty's Government. The Government had lost the late Lord Salisbury; and the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Chamberlain had all left the Government from different causes within 15 months. One could not avoid feeling that it was difficult to replace such statesman; but, even after making allowance for the losses, he thought the Government was still strong enough to cope with the present Opposition ("Hear, hear," and cheers.)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

This had unfortunately been an eventful years in foreign affairs. The less a country was compelled to hear about its foreign affairs the better. Our anxiety was to live in peace and friendliness with all our neighbours, but we had not been allowed to be choosers in the matter. Two great nations had unfotunately gone to war with each other, and despite the absorbing interest of the campaign, every one must deeply regret the terrible tales of carnage that reached us from the scene of hostilities; nor could we fail to be impressed by the magnificent courage and great persistence which the combatants had shown. Unfortunately the effects of such a conflict were not confined only to those who took direct part in it, Our own Government could not avoid an anxious time owing to the fact that this country had a greater commerce than any other nation and had many lines of steamers plying to the Far East, Belligerents had their rights with regard to the search of neutral vessels suspected to carry contraband. Neutral nations, however, also had their rights. If our ships were to be stopped they must be stopped by a recognised warship of one of the belligerents, and the ordinary laws as to what constituted contraband must be observed, Moreover, there should be no discrimination against our ships as compared with those of other neutral nations. (Hear hear.) The late Lord Salisbury once remarked that diplomacy for the settlement of foreign disputes did not mean or shaking our fist in somebody else's face. (A laugh.) Hitherto we had been met in a friendly spirit by the Russian Government, and we had every reason to believe that that friendly spirit would continue. We hoped that our undoubted shipping and commercial rights would be respected. At all events, we had no option as to maintaining them. He trusted there would be no renewal of that tension which had already given rise to some anxiety; for the renewal of that tension could only be wished by the enemies of both countries. The public might rest assured that so far as the British Government was concerned there need be no anxiety, as they were determined to secure the observance of British rights in this most important matter, (Cheers.)

THIBET.

Thibet was another instance of what our extended empire involved. The security and peace of our distant borders largely depended on the respect of neighbouring nations and tribes. No Englishman had been more anxious than the authorities at the India Office that trouble in Thibet should be avoided; but it was forced upon us. The Thibetans had not only refused to reply to our diplomatic communications and remonstrances, but they had also imprisoned certain British subjects invaded our frontier, and occupied portions of our territory. Our rights, character, and prestige made it necessary to send an expendition to put an end to that state of things. It was with great reluctance that the Government allowed the expedition to advance, and they would greet its return with absolute satisfaction. It had to fight some portion of its way, but it had been received with friendly feelings by the natives as soon as they got to know our troops. Not only the British subjects who were taken prisoners had been released, but with them many others, some of whom had been imprisoned for nearly 20 years upon the most trifling pretexts. We had given the Thibetans evidence, that, while we could not be defied because we were at a distance, we knew how to respect their institutions and to refrain from reprisals upon their sacred places or upon what they held dear. (Cheers) We had now made a convention with them, which had the great advantage that, while the Chinese Government was recognised as the suzerain Power, our future trade rights were secured as well as a present indemnity, coupled with the occupation by the British for a sufficient time of a portion of the Chumbi Valley. We had carefully kept our pledges that we would not permanently occupy Thibetan territory, and that we would not exercise any permanent interference with Thibetan internal affairs, (Hear, hear.) If our own Government had been in an effete and decadent condition we should not have been able to come so satisfactorily out of this business, the final settlement of which had depended, in large measure, upon communication with London, Lord Kitchener, as Commander-in-Chief in India, had already done great work in drawing up an important scheme for the reorganisation of the Indian Army. Arrangements had been made for equipping and mobilising it much more rapidly, and he hoped in such a manner that it would be able to keep the field for many months, if necessary, without further support from outside. (Hear, hear.) He hoped we would never have occasion to employ that army on the Indian frontier; but the best security for peace was that those who might press us there should know that we were prepared, and that nothing that was needed in the way of preparation was being overlooked. (Cheers.) Nearer home our Government had made an arrangement with France which, it was to be hoped, would greatly add to our friendship with that neighbour. It was astonishing to find that Lord Rosebery seemed almost to grudge to the Government that in these days of wars and rumours of war they had been able to make a solid and businesslike arrangement of long-standing difficulties with our nearest neighbour. (Hear, hear.)

PARLIAMENTARY CONTROVERSIES.

Mr. Brodrick defended the introduction of Chinese labour into the Transvaal in the interests of the development and prosperity of that colony, remarking that it was singular that those who chose to misrepresent that foreign labour as a species of slavery had done their best to defeat the Government Bill for keeping destitute aliens out of the east of London. The view of these opponents apparently was that our fellow-countrymen in the Transvaal were not to be allowed to bring in the foreign labour they wanted, and our own people in the East End of London were not to be allowed to keep out the foreign labour they did not want. (Hear, hear.) Referring next to the fiscal question, the right hon. gentleman said that, although no protectionist, he pinned his faith to Mr. Balfour's policy of retaliation as a sound, safe practicable, and necessary policy. He was not committed to preference for the Colonies, and he thought we must hear a great deal more of what the Colonies intended to offer us before we could decide what we might offer them. In this connection we must remember the position of India, which had prospered under free trade. He was himself disposed to think that both free-traders and protectionists were rather apt to exaggerate the exclusive influence of their respective doctrines. He believed our safe path lay in the policy enunciated by the Prime Minister, and it was as one of its supporters that he would ask a renewal of their confidence at the next election. He believed this present Government had not only performed great services to the country, but was still capable of performing further services. It was greatly to be preferred to the alternative that would be offered by the other side and was able to do better work than their possible successors on the Radical side either had accomplished or could accomplish. (Cheers.)

## THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

The "Times" publishes the following letter:—

Sir,—Will you allow me to draw attention to the radical change which will be made in the Indian Civil Service examination in the year 1906?

At present the examination consists of a perfectly open competition. A scale of marks is fixed for a very comprehensive list of subjects, and every candidate is at liberty to offer himself for examination in whatever subjects he may choose. In 1906 this liberty will be abolished, and all candidates will be compelled to limit their choice to such a group of subjects as will not carry more than 6,000 marks as a possible maximum total.

The extreme number of marks that might be earned if the examination continued open is 13,300. Every candidate is thus arbitrarily excluded from all chance of winning five-eighths of the total. How far this exclusion is carried may be judged from the fact that in 1906 it will be impossible for a candidate to offer the ordinary English subjects with classics and mathematics which used to constitute the minimum circuit of a liberal education.

The reasons for these changes are not very apparent. Prima facie it would seem nothing but fair that a candidate in the competition should be allowed to get as many marks as he can. If he offers subjects in which he is incompetent the examination will find him out and he will have wasted his time to no purpose. But if he really is competent in a large number of subjects, there is surely no reason why he should not have an opportunity to establish his ability by proof.

Apparently the new regulations have been framed with the conviction that competence is not possible in more than three-eights of this examination, Even if this were so, it would be far better to leave it to the examination to prove it. The test—if it is a real test—will soon show whether there is competence or not. But there is in reality, no reason to suppose that the actual fact is as suggested. The average man may be well satisfied with the restrictions imposed. But the man of real brilliance will feel himself fettered and unfairly handicapped. In fact the whole scheme is a sacrifice to mediocrity.

If the new arrangements should work in the most favourable way that can be anticipated the result would be that the successful candidates would be men with very deep knowledge of a few branches of learning and with corresponding ignorance of what lies beyond. Now there can be no doubt that India furnishes a field for a certain number of men of this type, but it is certainly not the type which is generally required. What is wanted in the East is an intellect sensitive at all points, and a competent culture diffused over as wide an area as possible. An Indian civilian who has a good working knowledge of classics and mathematics, and a real interest in the principles involved in classical and mathematical culture, is likely to prove a far more efficient officer than either a Scaliger or a La Place.

Thus even on the most favourable supposition the new scheme seems inadvisable. But unhappily the actual result is likely to be much worse. Candidates are in some ways like fluids that speedily find out the line of least resistance. It will not take them long to learn that under the new regulations it will be possible to earn the maximum total of marks permissible without any knowledge of Latin, without any knowledge of Greek, without any knowledge of any modern foreign language, without any knowledge of any branch of mathematics, and without any knowledge of any subject in natural science. This seems a very astonishing result, but below will be found the actual marks from the new schedule which show how it may be brought about. It seems only too probable that changes which have presumably been made in the supposed interests of thoroughness will result in a riotous saturnalia of cramming and in a largely increased importation of Oriental candidates.

In the interest of the reputation and efficiency of the Service further consideration seems desirable before these new regulations are definitely adopted.—I am, &c., VETERAN.

| | Marks |
|---|---|
| English composition and literature | 1,100 |
| Various history subjects | 2,300 |
| Political economy | 600 |
| Political science | 500 |
| Mental and moral science, with logic | 1,200 |
| Sanscrit | 600 |
| Total | 6,300 |

The "Daily Graphic" says:—"Among several scholastic subjects which have come to the front appropriately to the opening of the autumn terms is the question of Indian Civil Service examination. The remarkable success of Oxford in this examination held to a revisal of the examination scheme which certainly seemed to be framed for no other object than to give an opening for candidates in "Greats" at Oxford. Now both Oxford and Cambridge critics complain that the crammer will be set up again on his pedestal when the reformed syllabus comes into operation; and, taking up the complaint the Indian Press voices the fear that India will once again be made the victim of the competition wallah. The obvious compromise would be to add to the examination a fairly stiff test in physical fitness which should include as in the old "Woods and Forest" examination, capacity in walking, in riding, and in the use of the senses, We hear every day of the obligation of educational authorities towards the physical training of the poor, Why should this competitive quality be neglected to such an extent in the case of richer people who would go to a country where robust health is the first of necessities! Crammers might, in this event, be persuaded to take more personal trouble on behalf both of the moral and physical attributes of their suffering pupils.

## ENTERIC FEVER IN INDIA.

The following letter appeared in the "Times" of Sept. 20:—

Sir,—On Sept. 1 last year you were good enough to publish a letter from me on the subject of the large amount of sickness and mortality caused by enteric fever among the British troops in India.

The report of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1902, lately received, shows that in that year there was a considerable increase in the prevalence of the disease; the admissions to hospital were 1,112, as compared with 776, and the deaths 281, as against 214 in the preceding year; 21 officers died of the disease, Forty-five of those who survived the attack were so enfeebled that they had to be invalided home. Thus 326 men in the prime of life (most of them under 30 years of age) were lost to the Service through this one disease. As usual, the disease was spread all over the country, in stations only a few feet above the level of the sea to the beautiful Himalayan sanatoria, 7,000 feet above it. No fewer than 65 stations had cases, but the principal sufferers were Poona and Kirkee with 88 cases, Quetta 77, Lucknow and Umballa 55 each, Rawal Pindi 44, Murut, 43, Mhow 37, Sialkot 31, Ranikhet 25, Jubbulpore 21, and Peshawur 20.

The great bulk of the British garrison is quartered in the above-named stations. Poona, one of the oldest cantonments, was the worst last year as regard enteric, in spite of its fine healthy situation.

Upwards of 50 years ago Dr. William Farr, F.R.S., complained that the information given in the Indian sanitary reports regarding water supply (which about that time had been discovered to be the principal medium for spreading enteric) was too scanty. In his lately received report the Sanitary Commissioner gives for the first time some very suggestive information on this subject. Thus, at page 20, he speaks of the pratice of storing water, after it has been boiled, in wide-mouthed earthen jars (chatties), where it is liable to contamination from dust, from the men's hands (in lading out water to drink), or from animals. The method of storing water has been in vogue for more than a century. Many terrible epidemics of cholera were, I believe, propagated through water stored in chatties as above described.

At Sialkot, page 22, it is stated that "the surroundings of the well had never been cleaned, and the steining of the well was flush with the level of the ground, so that surface pollution could readily take place."

At Lucknow it is reported that "a nullah discharged into the river (from which the supply was taken) a considerable volume of water highly polluted with human excrete. It has been decided to extend the intake to a safe distance above the nullah." This station has been frequently ravaged by cholera and enteric of late years.

At Colaba it is reported that the water supply was "as a rule satisfactory, but that occasionally the supply of filtered water failed and unfiltered water had to be turned on into the mains." Fifty years this station was so terribly unhealthy that Government were advised to abandon it altogether. Fortunately this was not done, but instead the pure water supply of Bombay was laid on to the barracks, and the station at once became healthy and enjoyed a very fair standard of health for many years. Apparently its ancient history is unknown to the present generation, and the water supply, "more indico," is treated as a matter of no importanance.

At Mhow it is reported, no supervision is exercised to prevent natives from using the bed of the reservoir a latrine.

A Secunderabad it is stated, that, after the drink-water had been boiled and cooled in an iron [illegible] ron, it was usual for the water ca[illegible] cauld- the water from the cauldron [illegible]riers to remove buckets which is stood [illegible] by dipping into it

At Kirkee the [illegible] on dirty ground to the dirty c[illegible] prevalence of enteric was ascribed fact that [illegible] condition of the cookhouses and to the wide-[illegible] water, after being boiled, is stored in fr[illegible]ounted chatties exposed to contamination [illegible]om dust, dirty drinking cups, hand, &c. The cooking was done by natives who were found to be very dirty and not to have been properly; supervised. Flies swarmed in the cookhouses articles of food were stored anywhere; the baskets for carrying cooked food to the barracks were filthy, and latrine sweepers were found in the cookhouses.

Such being the sanitary conditions in which the troops live, it is not necessary to look for any recondite explanation of the reason why they suffer so severely from enteric. The conditions, though differing in some respects, are substantially similar to those in which the disease flourishes at home; and as experience here has proved it to be perfectly amenable to sanitary measures directed to secure the purity of the water supply, there are good ground for believing that similar measures would be equally effective in protecting the troops in India from its attack. It is lamentable to think that, notwithstanding the light thrown on the mode of propagation of enteric more than 50 years ago by the labours of Snow Budd, Simon Parke, and others, hundreds of young men in the service of the State continue to be carried off every year by this filthy disease. Hoping that you will excuse the length of this letter in consideration of the vast importance of its subject,—I have to be your obedient servant, A. C. C. DRITENZY. 20 Park Hill, Ealing Sept. 8.

## NO CHANNEL TUNNEL POSSIBLE.

### HOW THE NEWS WILL BE BROKEN TO FRANCE.

The movement in favour of the Channel Tunnel scheme is making great headway in France. Chambers of Commerce and commercial bodies throughout the country are taking up the matter and urging by means of resolutions the desirability of co-operation with the British commercial community in getting the scheme adopted. They are disappointed at the apathy which prevails in England on the subject, and efforts are being made by leading Frenchmen in this country to foster the movement.

The sympathy of the London Chamber of Commerce has been enlisted. At a dinner which the Chamber is to give early in November, and which prominent Frenchmen in London are to be invited to attend, the scheme is to be discussed. Member of the Chamber are afraid that the result will not be very gratifying to our French friends.

"We fully appreciate," said a leading member to a representative, of the "St. James's" "the keen interest of the French commercial community in the project, and where it only question of commerce, British traders would not hesitate a moment in backing the efforts which are being put forward in France. Unfortunately, the Chamber has reason to believe from inquiries it has made that military men in England are quite as strongly opposed to the scheme as ever they were, and as regards our leading engineers they are at least very sharply divided as to the advisability of a tunnel. To construct a tunnel would be a comparatively simple matter but engineers whose opinions must carry weight say that there is a great element of danger in any precautions that might be taken, It is impossible to get away from the fact that public opinion in England is not ripe for the scheme, and much as we would like to gratify the wishes of our French friends, we must tell them so. That will be better done at a convivial gathering than in a formal official communication."

## THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following are the Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1904-1905:—

Latest Month.

| Presidency. | Estimate. | Actual. | Better than Estimate. | Worse than Estimate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| In August, 1904—Bengal | 50,00,000 | 63,00,025 | 13,00,025 | ..... |
| In July 1904—Bombay | 12,00,000 | 7,79,100 | ..... | 4,20,900 |
| Total | 62,00,000 | 70,79,125 | 8,79,125 | ..... |

Fifth sales of Bengal opium and 4 month's pass duty on opium exported from Bombay:—

| Presidency. | Estimate. | Actual. | Better than Estimate. | Worse than Estimate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| To end of August, 1904—Bengal | 2,50,00,000 | 3,30,68,670 | 80,68,670 | ..... |
| To end of July, 1904—Bombay | 31,00,000 | 22,11,450 | ..... | 8,88,550 |
| Total | 2,81,00,000 | 3,52,80,120 | 71,80,120 | ..... |

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

### OCTOBER 9.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th October 1904.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | | nil | | | |
| Teheran | 7 | 2 | 18 a.m. | ... | 37 |
| Suez | 7 | 2 | 50 p.m. | .. | 14 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 7th October, 1904.

| | Maximum Time H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | 0 | 55 | 0 | 1 |
| Karachi | 0 | 22 | 0 | 1 |
| Madras | 0 | 18 | 0 | 3 |

# THE TIBETAN MISSION.

## TEXT OF THE DRAFT TREATY.

The "Times" correspondent, at Peking on September 15, writes :—

The Chinese have not yet received the text as signed of the Tibetan treaty, nor do they know that Tibetan authorities signed it, though they know that it was handed to the Amban Yutai on September 2, and forwarded by him via Ta-chien-lu, on the frontier of Sze-chuan, to Peking. It ought to arrive within a day or two. The Chinese have no reason to believe that it contains any substantial variation from the draft which was previously wired by the Amban, on receipt of which the Wai-wu-pu telegraphed to the Amban to endeavour to obtain some modification, especially of Article IX. The treaty is discussed with some prejudice and with considerable ignorance in certain organs of the native Press, especially in the native organ under the protection of the German Legation. A fairly correct idea of the chief conditions of the treaty has been allowed to become public in this country, where secrecy is so difficult to attain. The draft as received by the Government is in poor Chinese and obscure in some places, so that the following careful translation may be interesting to compare with the authoritative English text when the British Government sees fit to make it public. The Chinese draft reads as follows :—

PREAMBLE.

The Tibetans having paid no heed to China's Counsels, and having failed to conform to the conditions of the treaty signed at Calcutta between China and Great Britain in the sixteenth year of Yung-hsu (1890) and the treaty of the nineteenth year (1893), owing to their containing terms of ambiguous and objectionable character, Great Britain, finding it necessary to take action on her own account, appointed Colonel Young-husband, a high boundary official, as plenipotentiary to arrange a satisfactory basis with the Imperial Resident Yu for all matters that required settlement Great Britain and the Tibetans having now agreed upon ten clauses in connexion with the objectionable and doubtful points of the treaty of the sixteenth year, and the Chinese Imperial Resident Yu having duly examined the same treaty, it may accordingly be signed and sealed. After the conclusion of this treaty between China and Great Britain, the inhabitants of Tibet shall not violate the terms. This is because the Tibetans failed entirely to conform to the terms of the treaties made in the sixteenth and nineteenth years between China and Great Britain owing to their containing much that was unsatisfactory and objectionable so that Great Britain specially appointed Colonel Younghusband as plenipotentiary in frontier affairs to proceed to the frontier and negotiate. Unexpectedly hostilities were again committed thus causing a rupture of amicable relations, but negotiations have now been opened and ten clauses definitely agreed upon in order that upon completion of the treaty and the sealing of the same by the Dalai Lama as head of the Yellow Priesthood, and Colonel Younghusband, the Boundary Commissioner, peace may hereafter be secured.

Article I.

The Tibetans hereby agree in accordance with the first clause of the treaty of the sixteenth year, to re erect boundary stones at the Sikkim frontier.

Article II.

The Tibetans hereby agree to establish marts at Gyangtse and Kotako (presumably Gartok) in addition to Yatung for the purpose of mutual trading between the British and Tibetan merchants at their free convenience. Great Britain will arrange with Tibet for the alteration of all objectionable features in the treaty of the nineteenth year of Kuang-hsu and as soon as this agreement shall have been completed arrangements shall be made at Yatung, Gyantse, and Gartok accordingly. The Tibetans having agreed to establish markets at Yatung Gyantse, and Gartok, merchandise purchased by Tibetans from India may be transported along existing routes, and arrangements may be made for opening marts in future at other prosperous commercial places.

Article III.

With regard to any objectionable features of the treaty of the nineteenth year requiring alteration a separate arrangement may be made, and Tibet will appoint a Tibetan official having plenipotentiary authority to confer with the British officials for their alteration.

Article IV.

No further Customs duties may be levied upon merchandise after the tariff shall have been agreed upon by Great Britai and the Tibetans.

Article V.

On the route between the Indian frontier and Yatung, Gyangtse and Gartok no Customs stations may be established. Tibet shall repair any dangerous passes on the road in order to facilitate merchants travelling thereon and the prevention of difficulties. Tibet shall appoint native officials at these three places, and the officials appointed by Great Britain at these places shall have their correspondence with the Imperial Resident and other Chinese officials forwarded through the above-mentioned native officials. Similar officials shall be appointed at other flourishing places which may be opened to trade, and the same course adopted.

Article VI.

Tibet, having disobeyed the treaties and insulted the Commissioner by the wrongful commissioner of hostile acts, shall pay Great Britain an indemnity of five million dollars, equivalent to seven-and-a-half million rupees (£500 000), payable in three yearly instalments ; the first payment to be on January 1, 1906. When the time arrives Great Britain will first notify the Tibetans as to the place at which payment shall be made, or whether receipt may be taken thereof at the Tibetan temple at Darjiling.

Article VII.

For performance of the conditions comprised in Articles II., III., and IV for opening trading stations and in the sixth clause relative to the indemnity as security for the punctual discharge of its obligations on the part of Tibet, British troops will continue to occupy the Chumbi Valley for three years until the trading places are satisfactorily established and the indemnity liquidated in full. In the event of the indemnity not being paid, England will continue in occupation of Chumbi.

Article VIII.

All forts between the Indian frontier and Gyangtse on routes traversed by merchants from the interior of Tibet shall be demolished.

Article IX.

Without the consent of Great Britain no Tibetan territory shall be sold, leased, or mortgaged to any foreign Power whatsoever ; no foreign Power whatsoever shall be permitted to concern itself with the administration of the government of Tibet or any other affairs therewith connected ; no foreign Power shall be permitted to send either official or non-official persons to Tibet, no matter in what pursuit they may be engaged, to assist in the conduct of Tibetan affairs ; no foreign Power shall be permitted to construct roads or railways or erect telegraphs or open mines anywhere in Tibet. In the event of Great Britain's consenting to another Power constructing roads or railways, opening mines, or erecting telegraphs, Great Britain will make a full examination on her own account for carrying out the arrangements proposed. No real property or land containing minerals or precious metals in Tibet shall be mortgaged, exchanged leased, or sold to any foreign Power.

Article X.

The Boundary Commissioner Jung and the Dalai Lama will sign and seal this treaty on the 22nd day of the 7th moon of the Tibetan calendar, being the 1st day of September, 1904, of the English calendar. Of the two versions, English and Tibetan, the English text shall be regarded as authoritative.

There seems no reason to doubt that the Chinese Government, which throughout the Tibetan question has acted correctly, with marked friendliness and confidence in our good faith, will still maintain this attitude. Their ignorance of Tibet is astonishing and their suzerainty shadowy to a degree. They are pleased that the treaty should be submitted for their approval, for it saves their face, while the ratifications exchanged with them as sovereign power will further give them face. By the humbling of the stiff-necked Tibetans whom they warned of the futility of opposition and the madness of flouting treaty obligations with their powerful neighbour they see possibilities of converting their nebulous overeignty over this distant kingdom into real effective administrative control. The Chinese are pleased that the treaty will effectively guarantee the integrity of Tibet and prevent aggression on the part of any foreign Power. They admit that we have fulfilled our pledges and sought no territorial advantage in the country occupied. Good traders as the Chinese are, they realize how entirely reasonable it is that there should be freedom of intercourse between two adjoining countries. They also consider it reasonable that an indemnity should be paid, but they hope the amount will be reduced. They say that the indemnity will be paid from the revenues of the adjoining province Sze-chuan. They have misgivings regarding Article IX., fearing that it may suggest impairment of their sovereign rights, though they admit that it safeguards the territorial integrity of Tibet, and, if proper advantage be taken, gives a splendid opportunity to China to take the Government of the province in hand.

The Chinese express disapproval of the Amban-Yu-tai, who they think, has been weak and incompetent but they seem favourable to the attitude he has adopted regarding the deposition of the Dalai Lama. It seems generally expected that a stronger official, such as Hsi-ta-nen, who has done excellent service as Viceroy in Szechuan, may be appointed to Lhasa with further powers than any previous Imperial Resident. The deposition of the Dalai Lama will create a deep impression among Mongols demonstrating the strength of the British power. They know that the Dalai Lama is a deserter, and that that his conduct since manhood has been more licentious even than that of the other unworthy Tibetan prelate, the Taranatha of Urga. We do not know who is acting as Dalai Lama pending the appointment by lot of a new re-embodiment of Buddha as Pontiff, but all Mongols clearly recognize and admit the protectorate of China over the Yellow or Tibetan Church and will loyally give allegiance to whoever is recognized as Dalai Lama by the Chinese Emperor.

September 16.

The text of the draft Tibetan Treaty was published in full, but without the preamble, in the native newspapers last evening.

I confirm the impression I have formed that China if left to herself, will approve the treaty, for it admits to the world the recognition of her sovereignty. No Power is directly interested in preventing China from sanctioning the treaty, except Russia, whose opposition would, however, only confirm the Chinese belief that it was due to resentment at seeing her aggressive intrigues thwarted by the terms of the treaty. Germany, whose special policy here is to obstruct England while professing friendly sympathy, can have no logical grounds for inciting Chinese opposition in a question relating to Tibet, though it is significant that the text was first published, with preliminary offensive comments, in the native organ of the German Legation.

### RUSSIA AND THE TREATY.

Paris, Thursday.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" learns that the Russian Government is preparing a Diplomatic Note in terms of protest against the Anglo-Tibetan Treaty, which in Russian opinion seeks to establish a protectorate over Tibet.

The correspondent adds that the Note will create some sensation.

RUSSIA BEATEN AT HER OWN GAME.

The "Times" Tokyo correspondent says the Japanese Press heartily congratulates Great Britain on the results of the Lhassa expedition, which has established the unquestionable pre-eminence of her influence in Tibet while also giving occasion for the display of her moderation in the hour of victory.

The "Tribune" (New York) likens events, in Tibet to those in Egypt and Japan. It is pained that good friends of the United States should charge each other with bad faith, but this is not such a novelty that disinterested observers may not regard the matter philosophically. In this spirit the "Tribune" examines the situation and concludes that the substance of the new situation is the restoration of regularity and legitimacy rather than a revolution. Putting the words possible construction on the occurrences, England has beaten Russia at its own game, which may well enough anger Russia without disturbing the peace of the world.

The "Preussische Zeitung" (Berlin), discussing the results of English action in Tibet, remarks that if the Treaty is observed exactly in all its details, England will enjoy a sort of suzerainty over Tibet, especially if the Dalai Lama does not return and make mischief. The paper considers that the Amban's conciliatory behaviour warrants the suspicion that negotiations had already been successfully carried on at Pekin, and it therefore takes it for granted that England will have nothing to fear from that quarter. But the possibility of the Dalai Lama giving further trouble is, it says, quite another question.

# THE SERVICES AT HOME.

## INDIA OFFICE—SEPTEMBER 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major S F Bayley B | Major P C Gabbett I M S |
| Mr J R C Nicolls B | Capt A C Annesley Burma Mily Police |
| Major C T W Forth 30 Punj | Lieut J H Horton I M S |
| Major C Norie D A A G B Cd | Lieut J H McCudden 127 Belooch L I |
| Major H S Fox-Strangways I A | |

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major H W Elphick, I M S B 3 mo M C | Major C H R Coles 37 Dogras 6 mo M C |
| Capt H B St John B 6 mo furl | Capt C H Alexander 36 Jacob's H 3 mo M C |
| Mr D H R Twomey B Cov 3 days' furl | Capt W H Lane I A 2 mo M C |
| Mr M W Fox-Strongways B Cov 3 days' furl | Capt H A V Cummins, 24 Punj to await result of Staff College examination |
| Mr W F Lloyd B 6 days furl | Lieut R D Marjoribanks, 107 Prs 2 mo M C |
| Mr M G Wall B 3 mo M C | Lieut N B Dawes R E 2 mo M C |
| Mr E P Lynch B 5 mo M C | Senior Nursing Sister Miss I M Hughes, Q A M N S I 2 mo M C |
| Mr R A Jenkins M Cov 6 mo M C | |
| Mr R P Jehangir Bo 10 days' extraordinary leave | |
| Mr F J A Hill Bo 3 mo extra-ordinary leave on M C | |
| Mr F W Eicke Bo special leave commuted into furl on private affairs and extended 3 mo | |

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major M W Douglas B | Major L W Shakespear 2 G R |
| Mr D H R Twomey B Cov | Major A J Campbell 86 I |
| Mr J C Smith B Cov | Capt A Walpole R E |
| Mr M C McAlpin B Cov | Capt W G Lillingston 29 Lrs |
| Mr M W Fox-Strangways B Cov | Capt W B Walker R A |
| Mr T M Bestock B | Capt A G Kemball 31 Punj |
| Mr C S James B | Capt J H Paine D S O R A |
| Mr A Lingard B | Capt W O Grant 127 Belooch L I |
| Mr C H Dumn B | Capt J L Alexander 33 Cav |
| Mr W F Lloyd B | Capt I H Grant I A |
| Mr H B Holmes B | Capt E Wintour 28 Lt Cav |
| Mr J J Coston M Cov | Capt W D Keys I M S |
| Mr A Butterworth M Cov | Capt H Biddulph R E |
| Mr F A Lodge M | Capt C A G Shoubridge 112 I |
| Mr P Hawkins M | Lieut N B Dawes R E |
| Mr F X De Souza Bo Cov | Lieut A D S Arbuthnot R E |
| Brig Gen F H Plowden | Lieut G L Whatford I A |
| Col J McConaghy M D I M S | Lieut H R Whytehead I A |
| Col D Moriarty I M S | Lieut V E Gwyer I A |
| Lieut Col C V W Williamson S T C | Lieut McV Crichton 103 Mahratta L I |
| Lieut Col E R J Presgrave D S O I A | Lieut J P A Raven 77 Moplahs |
| Major T Webster 12 Prs | Lieut G S Torkington 99 Punj |
| Major L N Younghusband 19 Lrs | Second Lieut D J N Blair 17 Rajput L I |
| Major L M Foster 128 Prs | Lieut C H Finnis R I M |
| Major C J E A McArthur King's Own Scottish Borderers | Senior Nursing Sister Miss F E Watt Q A M N S I |

# THE RUSSO-GERMAN UNDERSTANDING.

The Press Bureau of the German Foreign Office has had recourse to one of its usual artifices in order to deal with the statements which appeared in "The Times" of September 14 with regard to a Russo-German understanding. It first misrepresents entirely the original statement, and then proceeds to knock down the version which it has itself set up. In this case the misrepresentation is more than usually glaring and clumsy, and the contradiction proportionately ineffective.

The "Cologne Gazette" says—and the reproduction of its statement in the "North German Gazette" gives it an undeniable official "imprimatur" :—"The Times" has done itself the pleasure to invent in a contributed letter the existence of an agreement contracted and formally concluded at Norderney, between Russia and Germany," &c. Readers of "The Times" must be perfectly well aware that neither the letter to which the "Cologne Gazette" refers, nor the leading article based upon it, nor any other communication published in your columns has contained any such statement. The statement made in "The Times" was that, at an early stage of the war, the German Emperor gave certain assurances to the Tsar, which relieved the latter from all anxiety with regard to the European frontiers of his Empire, that Germany subsequently gave Russia further material proofs of the benevolence of her neutrality, and that the understanding of which William II. was quick to lay the foundations took a definite shape at the time of the commercial negotiations that M. Witte conducted in July at Norderney, with the German Chancellor, resulting in the signature of a new commercial treaty at Berlin on terms unexpectedly favourable to Germany." Not a word, it will be seen, was said about "an agreement contracted and formally concluded at Norderney between Russia and Germany," as the "Cologne Gazette" chooses to put it.

The dementi of the German semi-official Press which contradicts with extraordinary vehemence statements that have not appeared in "The Times," simply shows that the German Foreign Office has lost its temper and its manners. A well known English diplomatist used to relate the following anecdote : Prince Gortchakoff was discussing one of those more than usually audacious statements issued from the Wilhelmstrasse in Berlin, of which Busch has recorded the various processes of manufacture. Another diplomatist, knowing full well that there was little love lost between the old Russian Chancellor and the old German Chancellor, ventured to observe:—"Le fait est qu'on sait joliment mentir a Berlin." Prince Gortchakoff promptly rebuked this undiplomatic abruptness of speech. "Pas de gros mots, je vous en prie, cher ami. Disons plutot qu'on sait joliment dementir a Berlin." The art of dementis is still practised in Berlin as sedulously as ever, but it has long since ceased to be a fine art.—"Times."

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Col. Marchand, in his third article in the "Figaro" relating to Fashoda, having remarked that it was from the Sirdar himself (General Kitchener) that he learned that the bullets bearing the mark "B.S.," which were found in the Dervish steamer were at first taken to be Belgian, continues :—May I be allowed to profit by the opportunity which has never presented itself since that occasion to repeat my sincere gratitude, as well as the high admiration which I have never ceased to entertain for the character and courteous methods of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, the present Commander-in-Chief in India? Moreover, it is no secret to my friends that ever since then I have been a frequent admirer of the British race, whose rivals even cannot deny the solid qualities and brilliant faults which make master nations and a great and flourishing people.

# RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

## WAITING AT MUKDEN.

### GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED EVERY HOUR.

### RUSSIA'S ASTOUNDING LOSSES AT LIAO-YANG.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

General Kuropatkin, in an official despatch under yesterday's date, says there is no change in the situation at the front. Small detachments of the enemy have moved from the advanced posts at Beniapudzi towards Kaoytoulin, in order to make an attempt to penetrate north.

At Daling Pass all is quiet, but there are indications that the enemy is trying to work round and outflank the Russian position on the left.

In the fighting at Daling the Russian losses were one officer and three men killed, and 45 men wounded.

The exact Russian losses in the fighting round Liao-yang were 311 officers and 13 833 men killed and wounded, including 54 officers and 1,810 men killed.

Mukden, Wednesday.

A battle is expected hourly in the vicinity of Fushun, thirty miles east of Mukden.

Paris, Thursday.

The "Petit Parisien's" correspondent at St. Petersburg says he learns from a semi-official source that since the battle of Liao-yang the Japanese have been reinforced by eight divisions or about 100,000 men, the majority of whom, however, are still at Dalny.

A telegram received in Rome from Tokio states that Marshal Oyama has addressed a proclamation to the Japanese Army urging them to make a supreme effort in the forthcoming battle with the Russians, as the next big engagement will have a decisive effect on the campaign.

Marshal Oyama adds that the whole civilised world is looking at the Japanese Army, whose heroism has succeeded in winning general sympathy in their struggle with Russia.

### RUSSIA'S GREAT TASK.

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

Captain Klado the well-known Russian critic, who has just returned from Vladivostok, says he is of opinion that the Japanese will take Port Arthur and then retire slowly into Korea. Russia would then have two difficult tasks before her : first, to take Port Arthur, which would be quite impossible without the aid of a Russian fleet ; second, to drive the Japanese from Korea, which also would be extremely difficult without the command of the sea. It would be necessary, come what might, to send every available ship to the Far East.

A Russian fleet was not necessary in the Baltic even in case of a war with England, for it would be overpowered. The Black Sea fleet was also required in the Far East. Turkey would allow the vessels to pass the Dardanelles, and Great Britain might be granted political concessions in return for her consent. The Black Sea fleet could provide the battleships and two cruisers.

### CAPTURE OF FORTS.

Paris, Thursday.

The "Echo de Paris" St. Petersburg correspondent states that in military circles there the Japanese report of the capture of the Suishi-ying heights, north-east of Port Arthur is not disputed. This position gives the Japanese command of the interior forts situated two kilometres from the heights.

### MINE EXPLODED.

A Tokio telegram received in Rome says that a Japanese steamer passed a floating mine thirty-six miles from Port Arthur. The cruiser Kasuga, which was escorting the steamer exploded the mine amid the cheers of the crews.

### RUSSIAN CRUISERS SIGHTED.

Aden, Thursday.

The Russian Volunteer steamers Smolensk and Petersburg were sighted on the 20th north of Jebel Teir steaming towards Suez.

### "HAUGHTY TRANQUILLITY OF SOUL."

### AMUSING RUSSIAN COMMENT ON LIAO-YANG.

Optimism is still more or less the dominant note in evidence in the dissertations of Russian publicists in connection with the Manchurian campaign. A fair sample from the pen of a "competent Russian writer (says a "Times" Russian correspondent) is given particular prominence in the "Novoe Vremya." "We left Liao-yang," he continues, "with such haughty tranquillity of soul, with such firmness of character with a skill so marvellously worked out in detail that the whole of the historical and legendary retreats of the ancient Greeks must pale into insignificance beside them.

He admits that Kuropatkin's position at Liao-yang was for a time exceedingly difficult and even dangerous. It grips the soul when you think of our position for a moment literally in the pincers of the Japanese envelopment, when even those whose faith in our invincibility was strongest began to feel dread. It was a near thing, but nevertheless No I at Liao-yang we gained a magnificent victory.

No, concludes the writer, the frowning wave has rolled up to the Russian rock, it strikes, it breaks, and, abashed and muttering, it retreats. The Japanese wave, he prophesies, will retreat. Then, he adds, our wounds we'll count ; we'll count our friends."

Mr. E. F. Knight, the war correspondent for the "Morning Post" with the Japanese army, announces that he is about to return to England.

### PORT ARTHUR DEFENCES.

### INCREASING RUSSIAN "ROT": JAPAN'S LOSSES.

A Military Correspondent writing to the "St. James's" says:—during the war no place has been so prolific in reports of a wild and one-sided character as Port Arthur. Some of these have been pieces of highly coloured description from within the fortress, and whatever failings Russians have revealed during this war they have shown themselves verbal impressionists of the highest class. Another sort has germinated at Chifu from the chat of refugee Chinamen eager to make a dollar out of the expectant journalist. Let it be remembered, therefore, when we read accounts from these sources describing hecatombs of Japanese sacrified through their apparently blind enthusiasm for death, of whole battalions blown into the air, and of Port Arthur besieged by little else than an encircling charnel house of rotting corpses, that we have not yet had any Japanese official account of their losses.

I am able to say, however, that these do not nearly approach the Russian estimates. I met the other day an old friend—a distinguished officer in the Japanese Army—who has come to England on the business of his Government. He has been to Port Arthur, and possesses a considerable knowledge of what has been happening there. I asked him whether the stories of appalling Japanese losses before the fortress were anywhere near the mark. He smiled, and shook his head in the sententious Japanese fashion and said No, they are not true. I may not at present tell you much but I can say this that our losses have been nothing like what they are reported to be. It is not our purpose to disclose them yet but at the proper time we shall make a full report.

We should recollect that it is only when a force, having routed another, remains in possession of the battlefield, that it is able to obtain a fairly accurate notion of its opponents' losses. As the Russians have never yet been so completely successful, their estimates are on the face of them merely guess work, while the reports of Chinese or civilian refugees can be nothing more than exaggerated garrison gup. I pointed out some time ago that the Japanese were faced with an unprecedented task in the attack upon a fortress of such tremendous strength, and although we may be perfectly sure that they have not spared themselves when, as in the assault on Wolf's Hill, the end in view demanded the sacrifice, we may be perfectly sure they have been employing as much scientific cunning as desperate valour in the heavy task before them.

The clever disposition of the Russian forts, by which one can be supported by others, and even fired into if captured, has necessarily confined the attack to slow and successive steps, each one involving a minor siege in itself. Nothing that ingenuity could devise has been neglected to increase the difficulty of each assault, and in one particular at least it would almost seem that considerations of humanity had been disregarded in the effort to perfect the defence. For on the glacis beyond the ditches, in addition to the mines and dense webs of barbed wire charged with electric currents, chevaux-de-frise, and abattis, the ground has been thickly covered with lime, a device which must chiefly affect the wounded who fall into it. For, unless with a favourable set of wind, it could not act as a deterrent to any attacking force, like the old Roman device which threw clouds of burning sand from their walls, blinding, confusing, and torturing the assaulting columns.

While we must accept with caution all predictions as to the early fall of this powerful fortress the Japanese have undoubtedly succeeded in occupying positions which greatly facilitate their task. For besides commanding the harbour with their guns they have so far inserted themselves into the Russian defences that they are now able with their superior artillery to enfilade a number of the defensive batteries. Until this happened the Russians were comparatively safe but the gradual rot of their defensive system has now begun and cannot be remedied like an incurable disease which spreads and advances with ever increasing strides. For this reason therefore we are not at all unlikely to hear of fresh material successes on the side of the attack.

# RUSSIA AND CONTRABAND.

## UNITED STATES' PROTEST.

The text of the protest of the United States Government against the decision of the Russian Government with regard to the cargo of the steamship Arabia is published in the form of a despatch from Mr. Hay to the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, dated Aug 30.

The important parts are as follows :—As communicated to you by the Minister, the decision of Court was that the steamer Arabia was lawfully seized ; that the cargo, composed of railway material and flour, weighing about 2,360,000 livres, destined to Japanese ports, and addressed to different commercial houses in said ports, constitutes contraband of war . . . that the cargo bound for Japanese ports should be confiscated as being lawful prize. . . ."

The judgment of confiscation appears to be founded on the mere fact that the goods in question were bound for Japanese ports and addressed to various commercial houses in said ports. In view of its well-known attitude, it should hardly seem necessary to say that the Government of the United States is unable to admit the validity of the judgment, which appears to have been rendered in disregard of the settled law of nations in respect to what constitutes contraband of war. If the judgment and the communication accompanying its transmission are to be taken as an expression of the attitude of his Imperial Majesty's Government and as an interpretation of the Russian Imperial Order of February 29 last, it raises a question of momentous import in its bearing on the rights of neutral commerce.

The Russian Imperial Order denounces as absolutely contraband of war telegraph, telephone, and railway materials, and fuel of all kinds, without regard to the question whether destined for military or for purely pacific and industrial uses.

Clause 5, Article 10, of the Imperial Order denounces as contraband of war "all articles destined for war on land or sea, as well as rice, provisions and horses, beasts of burden and others (autres) capable of serving a warlike purpose, and if they are transported on account of or to the destination of the enemy."

The ambiguity of meaning which characterises the language of this clause, lending itself to a double interpretation, left its real intendment doubtful. . . . The very obscurity of the terms used seemed to contain a destructive menace even to legitimate American commerce.

In the interpretation of Clause 10 of Article 5, and having regard to the traditional attitude of his Imperial Majesty's Government, as well as to the established rule of International Law with respect to goods which a belligerent may or may not treat as contraband of war, it seemed to the Goverment of the United States incredible that the word "autres" or the word "l'ennemi" could be intended to include as contraband of war goods, stuffs, fuel, cotton, and all "other" articles destined to Japanese ports, irrespective of the question whether they were intended for the support of a non-combatant population or for the use of the military or naval forces. In its circular of June 10 last, communicated by you to the Russian Government, the Department interpreted the word "enemy" in a mitigated sense, as well as in accordance with the enlightened and humane principles of International Law, and therefore it treated the word "enemy," as used in the context, as meaning "enemy Government or forces," and not the "enemy ports territory."

But if a benign interpretation was placed on the language used, it is because such an interpretation was due to the Russian Government, between whom and the United States a most valued and unbroken friendship has always existed ; and it was no less due to the commerce of the latter, inasmuch as the broad interpretation of the language used would imply a total inhibition of legitimate commerce between Japan and the United States, which it would be impossible for the latter to acquiesce in.

Whatever doubt could exist as to the meaning of the Imporial Order has been apparently removed by the enclosure in your despatch of the Note from Count Lamsdorff, stating tersely and simply the sentence of the Prize Court. The communication of the decision was made in unqualified terms, and the Department is, therefore, constrained to take notice of the principle on which the condemnation is based, and which it is impossible for the United States to accept, as indicating either a principle of law or a policy which a belligerent State may lawfully enforce or pursue towards the United States as a neutral.

With respect to articles and material for telegraphic and telephonic installations, unnecessary hardship is imposed by treating them all as contraband of war—even those articles which are evidently and unquestionably intended for merely domestic or industrial uses. With respect to railway material, the judgment of the Court appears to proceed in plain violation of the terms of the Imperial Order, according to which they are to be contraband of war only if intended for the construction of railways. The United States Government regrets that it could not concede that telegraphic, telephonic, and railway materials are confiscable simply because destined to the open commercial ports of a belligerent.

When war exists between powerful States, it is vital to the legitimate maritime commerce of neutral States that there be no relaxation of the rule—no deviation from the criterion—for determining what constitutes contraband of war, lawfully subject to belligerent capture—namely, warlike nature, use, and destination. Articles which, like arms and ammunition, are by their nature of self-evident warlike use, are contraband of war, if destined to enemy's territory ; but articles which, like coal, cotton, and provisions, though of ordinarily innocent are capable of warlike use, are not subject to capture and confiscation unless shown by evidence to be actually destined for the military or naval forces of a belligerent.

This substantive principle of the law of nations cannot be overridden by a technical rule of the Prize Court that the owners of the captured cargo must prove that no part of it may eventually come to the hands of the enemy's forces. The proof is of an impossible nature ; and it cannot be admitted that, the absence of proof, in its nature impossible to make, can justify the seizure and condemnation. If it were otherwise, all neutral commerce with the people of a belligerent State would be impossible ; the innocent would suffer inevitable condemnation with the guilty.

The established principle of discrimination between contraband and non-contraband goods admits of no relaxation or refinement. It must be either inflexibly adhered to or abandoned by all nations. There is and can be no middle ground. The criterion of warlike usefulness and destination has been adopted by the common consent of civilised nations, after centuries of struggle in which each belligerent made indiscriminate warfare upon all commerce of all neutral States with the people of the other belligerent and which led to reprisals as the mildest available remedy

If the principle which appears to have been declared by the Vladivostock Prize Court, and which has not so far been disavowed or explained by his Imperial Majesty's Government, is acquiesced in, it means, if carried into full execution, the complete destruction of all neutral commerce with the noncombatant population of Japan ; it obviates the necessity of blockades, it renders meaningless the principle of the Declaration of Paris set forth in the Imperial Order of Feb. 29 last that a blockade in order to be obligatory, must be effective ; it obliterates all distinction between commerce in contraband and non-contraband goods, and is, in effect, a declaration of war against commerce of every description between the people of a neutral and those of a belligerent State.

You will express to Count Lamsdorff the deep regret and grave concern with which the Government of the United States has received his unqualified communication of the decision of the Prize Court ; you will make earnest protest against it, and say that the Government of the United States regrets its complete inability to recognise the principle of that decision, and still less to acquiesce in it as a policy

# THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

## GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

### THE REPORED UNDERSTANDING.

Denials come from all quarters of the insinuations published by the 'Times" as to a secret understanding between Germany and Russia. The "Daily Graphic" has been authorised to contradict them. The "Standard" correspondent at Berlin telegraphed last Friday that he was officially informed that the rumour of an intended meeting between the Czar and the Emperor William at Skiernevice was false. Also that the Emperor William had expressed his willingness to act as mediator in the War. He added :—

Indignant denial is also given to the rumours of Germany's intention to increase her sphere of influence in China in general, and in Shan-tung in particular. I may point out that all these rumours which have been current of late regarding Germany's suspected Anglophobe intentions are productive of great irritation here. It is a pity that the German public should be needlessly irritated against England just now, for there have been clear signs of late that the former very Anglophobe feeling is giving place to fairer, if not perhaps exactly friendly, sentiments. Now, during the last few days, the Press has once again returned to its former role, and the usual anti-English epithets have been employed without stint.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" wrote last Friday :—

The articles which have appeared in the "Times" on the subject of the present relations of Germany have elicited from the "Cologne Gazette" a rejoinder which, in spite of its tone and language, appears to be semi-official and which is reproduced by the "North-German" Gazette. The Rhenish organ says :—

"The "Times" has done itself the pleasure to invent in a contributed letter the existence of an agreement contracted and formally concluded at Norderney between Russia and Germany and appropriately to accompany it in a leading article with the customary malicious observations directed against Germany. We are throughly case-hardened in this regard, and moreover, we believe that outside Germany there will now be few persons of any political judgment who take the anti-German effusion of the "Times" seriously. The "Times" has so often called attention to dreadful intrigues on the part of the German Empire, and has so often uttered Cassandra-like cries which invariably produced no effect, that the significance of these latest disclosures regarding a Russo-German agreement may be pretty accurately gauged. Most journals have therefore taken quite a proper view of these latest hallucinations of the "Times."

"Since these accusations against Germany are nevertheless reproduced in a section of the Press, it is perhaps werth while to point out that all the assertions regarding the Russo-German agreement are once more pure inventions. The alarming agreements which are alleged to have been concluded in Norderney only exist in the imagination of the "Times" or they are rather due to the urgent necessity under which the "Times" finds itself of saving once in every eight days the Capitol from the alleged German menace. In dealing with the "Times" there is absolutely no use in pointing out the reasons why an agreement of this alleged character is altogether ("ganz und gar") improbable. In view of the present situation and in view of the uncertainty as to the character of the further development of the Russo-Japanese conflict it would be absolutely foolhardy (geradezu abenteuerlich) to make arrangement at this stage ("schon jetzt") for the conclusion of peace. All this is so self evident that there would really be no need to say it; but unfortunately we must still take into account the possibility that the insinuations of the "Times" which are primarily intended to impress Japan and to awaken in that quarter mistrust against Germany, might obtain a consideration which they do not merit.

The "North-German Gazette" further quotes the "Frankfurter Zeitung," which in much the same terms and style as were employed on Wednesday evening by another Liberal organ, the "Vossische Zeitung," attacks the "Times" and endeavours to demonstrate the impossibility of the alleged arrangement with regard to the reception of the Port Arthur fleet at Tsing-tau.

For the rest it is interesting to learn on the authority of the "Cologne Gazette" that German policy intends to wait and see how the cat will jump in the Far East. Even if fresh acquisitions 'a la' Kiao-chau are contemplated, it would, according to this view, be time enough to make definite arrangements with Russia when the future nature of her influence and position in the Far East, and particularly in China, has been approximately determined by the fortune of war.

### THE AUSTRO-ITALIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Rome, Sept. 15 (Reuter.)—The negotiations for the conclusion of a new commercial treaty between Italy and Austria-Hungary, which have been somewhat protracted, have been brought to a successful conclusion, according to information obtained in usually well-informed circles. It is stated that the new agreements will be signed on Sunday at the Foreign Office. It is added that a provisional convention will take the place of that which is at present in force and which will expire at the end of the month, while a definite convention will constitute the new treaty of commerce and navigation, and will be valid for 10 years—namely, to 1916. The text of the provisional convention will be published immediately, in order to bring it to the knowledge of persons interested in Italy and Austria-Hungary. The text of the new final treaty will, however remain secret, as Austria Hungary has not yet concluded the new commercial treaties with Germany and Switzerland.

### SWITZERLAND AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Berne, Sept. 19 "(Reuter)."—With a view to the establishment on a new basis of the commercial relations between Switzerland and Austria-Hungary, the Federal Council to-day denounced the existing commercial treaty with Austria-Hungary. At the same time a desire was expressed by the Council that negotiations should be entered into with Austria-Hungary for the conclusion of a new treaty. The present treaty ceases to be operative on Sept. 19, 1905.

### THE CRETAN QUESTION.

The correspondent of the "Morning Post" telegraphs from Rome (Sept. 20) :—

I have had a conversation with an Italian official who has special knowledge of Cretan affairs about the probable result of Prince George's present journey. He expressed the opinion that the Italian Government which has had an exchange of views with the other three Powers interested in the Cretan question, would do nothing to alter the "status quo" in Crete at the present crisis in the Balkan Peninsula. None of the Powers is in the least likely at this moment to permit the union of the island with Greece nor to be influenced by the threat of the Prince to resign in case of refusal. Italy, though well-disposed towards the Prince personally, especially since he appointed another Italian professor at Canea in place of the Italian teacher previously removed for alleged anti-Hellenic tendencies, is disinclined to violate its pledge to the Sultan that his rights over Crete should be maintained. The Prince, my official friend thought, had not adequately considered the present attitude of public opinion in Europe, which is hostile to union. He must wait patiently and content himself with the small financial reforms which he has asked the four Powers to sanction, and which the Italian Government on its part was willing to permit. Union with Greece, the official concluded, would certainly arouse Bulgarian claims in Macedonia and so damage the Greeks themselves.

The Russian Ambassador in Constantinople has assured the Sultan that the Powers do not intend to change the political situation in Crete, but his Excellency insists on the necessity of the Porte sanctioning immediately an increase in the foreign elements in the Macedonian gendarmery.

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Addressing a Conservative meeting in New Brunswick, on Sept. 8, Mr. Borden, the leader of the Opposition in the Dominion House of Commons, outlined the policy of the Conservative Party, which agreed with that of Mr. Chamberlain in the matter of fiscal relations with the Motherland. Canada, he said, should prefer her own industries by tariff to those of Great Britain, and British industries to those of all other nations. Exactly ; and that is all we should ever get out of our self-governing Colonies in return for the ruin we should inflict upon ourselves by adopting Protection. A significant confirmation of the colonial view is afforded by a Reuter telegram from Monreal published recently. It states :—At this meeting the Canadian Manufacturers' Association adopted a series of resolutions stongly urging stariff revision and higher duties for the protection of Canadian industries. Special reference was made to the condition of the woollen trade, in view of British competition, which was declared to be driving out Canadian manufacturers.

# THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, September 23.

HOME.

A collision occurred at Clyde Junction, Glasgow, on Saturday night, between a light engine and a passenger train from Kilmarnock, by which 20 passengers were injured.

Ireland.—Recent statements that great depression existed in the Belfast shipbuilding industry are stated to be without foundation.—The Lord Lieutenant on the 21st unveiled a war memorial at Enniskillen.

Law.—Fresh charges have been brought against Mr. E. T. Hooley and Mr. H. J. Lawson.—Isaac Da Costa, sentenced in Devonshire for obtaining money by a trick, has been released as probably innocent.

Lord Rosebery addressing a great Liberal meeting at Lincoln on the 20th, said he agreed with Mr. Chamberlain that an offer of some plan of mutual trade exchange from the Colonies would be entitled to respectful consideration ; but no offer had been made, and there was no prospect of any being made.

Lord Warwick, speaking on Tuesday at the annual show of the Dunmow Agricultural Association, regretted the absence of young men from the ploughing competitions, and hoped the circumstance did not indicate that the youths were all leaving the land.

Mr. Ronald Hudson, a former Senior Wrangler, and lecturer at Liverpool University, was killed on Tuesday by a fall while climbing the "Devil's Kitchen," near Snowdon.

Revising Barristers and "Passive Resisters."—The Revising Barrister at Winchester on Monday, expressed the opinion that non-payment of the education rate alone did not disqualify for the Parliamentary vote. At Liverpool the Revising Barrister gave a diametrically opposite opinion.

The Birmingham Gunmakers are urging that measures should be taken to prevent the fraudulent application of the English proof marks to foreign gun-barrels.

The Customs.—The report of the Commissioners of Customs for the year 1903-4 is issued.

The Grocery and Provision Trades Exhibition was opened on Saturday at the Agricultural-hall.

The King left Balmoral on the 19th for Glenquoich to be the guest of Lord Burton.

The Premium Bonus System in the engineering trade has been unanimously condemned by a committee of operatives of other trades.

Three young men who attempted to cross Tor Bay on Sunday evening in an open fishing boat have it is feared been drowned as the shattered fragments of the boat have been found on the beach. No trace of these who were on board has been discovered.

Wages of Post Office servants.—Mass meetings of postal and telegraphic employes held on Saturday night at Liverpool and Birmingham passed resolutions of protest against the delay of the Postmaster-General in giving effect to the recommendations of the committee which has recently reported on the wages of postal servants.

Wales and the Education Act.—The Education Committee of the National Free Church Council, at a private meeting held last Friday in London, after hearing a statement by Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., as to the policy to be adopted in resisting the action of the Government in the Local Authorities Default Bill passed a resolution heartily approving that policy, and urging the General Committee of the National Council to pledge its moral and financial aid in carrying it out.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The New South Wales Premier proposes to establish a Ministry of Agriculture, to abolish the post of Agent-General, and to reduce the status of the Governor.—The Queensland Parliament was opened on the 21st.

Canada.—Opening a Convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association on the 20th, the president said that they were unanimously favourable to a tariff arrangement which while encouraging the development of Canadian industries would give substantial preference to the mother country and to other parts of the Empire with which reciprocal preferential trade could be arranged. Extraordinary revelations have been made in an Ontario election trial. The Judges have unseated the Liberal member.

South Africa.—Princess Christian visited the Matoppo Hills on the 20th.—Our Cape Town Correspondent says the trade returns for last month indicate that the commercial tide is turning.

THE UNITED STATES.

Sir William Ramsay, in returning thanks to Mr. Francis, the president of the St. Louis Exposition, for the hospitality with which the International Congress of Art and Science had been received, said :—We Englishmen regard this visit to America not as one to a foreign country, but as one to a near relative with whom we are to come into more cordial relations."

The Archbishop of Canterbury has arrived at Bar Harbour, Maine, where he is the guest of Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts.

FOREIGN.

China.—A "fracas" between Chinese and Italian soldiers occurred in Peking on the 17th.

Commercial Treaties.—The Swiss Federal Council has denounced the present commercial treaty with Austria-Hungary.—The Austro-Italian treaty has been concluded.

Germany.—The "Vorwarts" publishes extraordinary revelations as to methods employed by the Hamburg-American line to compel Russian emigrants to buy passage-tickets by that line.—In South-West Africa the difficulties of the campaign against the Hereros appear to be increasing.

Holland.—The States-General were reopened on the 20th at The Hague by Queen Wilhelmina.

Italy.—The birth of a son and heir to the King has caused general rejoicing.—A Free Thought Congress was opened on the 20th in Rome.

Rumania.—The maize crop has been a practical failure in several districts, and has suffered less severely in others, owing to the drought and the prospect for the rural population during the coming winter is gloomy.

Servia.—The coronation of King Peter took place on the 21st in the Cathedral of Belgrade.

The Congo State.—The Government of the Congo is still awaiting a reply to its request that Colonel Count Morner, of the Swedish army, should undertake the reorganization of the military department of the State.—The secretary of the Congo Reform Association forwards details of unfair treatment to which British missionaries have been subjected.

The War.—Our Special Correspondent with General Kuroki supplies a long and interesting account of that General's operations from August 25 to September 3.—In St. Petersburg it is denied that the Japanese made important captures at Liau-yang but official reports issued at Tokio give lists of captures of guns, rifles, large quantities of ammunition, forage, rice, &c.—Our Tokio Correspondent says that the Japanese van is half-way between Liau-yang and Mukden.—A Mukden telegram says that the Japanese are reported to be advancing on both flanks.—General Rennenkampf and Samsonof have been conducting reconnaissances which resulted in rather heavy fighting with many casualties.—Marshal Oyama reports the repulse of attacks made by two Russian columns on the Japanese force at Ping-tai-tse on the 17th, and Genetal Kuropatkin states that two Japanese attacks on a Russian detachment in the Taling Pass were repelled on the 20th. The Japanese are slowly pushing northward, and the Russians are believed to be preparing for a strong stand near Yen-tai to protect the coalmines.—Lieutenant Prince Radziwill, who contrived to leave Port Arthur last Friday night, denies that there is any scarcity of ammunition or food in the fortress. Telegrams from General Stossel reported the repulse of Japanese attacks. It was reported from Chifu last week that the Japanese had captured a fort on a high hill two miles east of Golden Hill. Chifu despatches also report a very heavy bombardment of Port Arthur on the 15th and 16th, and say that two important forts on each side of Shui-sze-ying were captured on Tuesday.—Field-Marshal Yamagata has telegraphed to Field-Marshal Oyama recommending more considerate treatment of war correspondents.—It is asserted at St. Petersburg that the winter conditions in Manchuria are quite favourable to campaigning.—The decision of the Russian Government on the contraband question recognizes the distinction between absolute and conditional contraband and that provisions and other articles seizable if destined for an enemy's Government, army, or navy, will not be contraband if consigned to private parties.

Uruguay.—The revolutionary leaders have accepted the bases of a peaceful settlement formulated by the President of the Republic, which includes a general amnesty, free elections, the removal of the interdictions, and the surrender by the rebel forces of their arms.

Obituary.—Prince Herbert Bismarck ; Lord Hastings ; Colonel Sir Edwin Hughes ; and Sir T. F. Brady.—"Times."

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In connection with St. John's East Dulwich, is a social club, the boy members of which issue a monthly paper, a very small effort in amateur journalism. The lads sent a message to Lord Curzon on his arrival in England conveying their good wishes, and the Viceroy has written a short letter of thanks in which he says:—"These boys when they grow up will all have it in their power to do something, however small, for the Empire. Let them see to it that they do it with courage and with faith."

# BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, October 10.

1 Arms &c, will be issued from both Head Quarters between the hours of 9-30 a m and 12 noon daily.

2 The E E Coy will parade at 6-30 p m at the Apollo Bunder to morrow Tuesday the 11th inst to proceed to Oyster Rock for Technical Instructions.

By Order

A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.

Adjt. B. V. A.

# BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, October 10.

1 The Programme of the Bombay Presidency Local and Central Meetings has been received and may be seen at Head-Quarters. Entries for Local Meetings close on the 12th October 1904 and those for the Central Meeting on the 4th January 1905.

2 The Programme of the 1st Battalion G I P Ry Volunteers Rifle Meeting has been received and may be seen at Head-Quarters. Match 1, 300 Yards is open to all Comers and entries for the same will be received at Head-Quarters up to the 26th October 1904.

Prizes.—One Prize of Rs 35, One of Rs 25, One of Rs 15, Five of Rs 10 and Twelve of Rs 5.

3 There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters on Friday the 14th instant at 6 p m

By Order,

G. D. PRICE, Captain,

Adjutant, B. V. R.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

Floriline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

LONELY LONDON.

"Would you like to know why I like London so much?" Walpole asks in one of his letters to Sir Horace Mann; there is no being alone but in a metropolis. That is all very well for a Walpole, assuming for the moment the role of a misanthropic hermit, but there is more of reality in Fielding's declaration that London is a bad place, with so little good fellowship that the next door neighbours don't know one another. There is a certain house whose master and mistress are at the moment on the Continent, and all the servants but one away. The one woman in the house fell, one morning last week from a top window into the garden. Scores, hundreds of people passed, but they did not hear her groans, did not see her crippled, distorted form among the shrubs. And there she might have lain and died had not a miracle sent a workman trespassing, to stumble upon the poor creature with one leg pulped and an arm put out of service. They brought her out in a terrible plight, almost a full day after the accident had happened. So small a misadventure may make the London of the unlucky as remote from aid as a shot-swept battlefield for the wounded.

A TERROR ABROAD.

The Shah is to visit Europe again, the cables say, and we shall all have to pretend that we are highly charmed with his presence should he come to England. But private hosts will not be, bravely as they will simulate hospitable enthusiasm. When the late Shah was at Hatfield with his army of servants, his host and hostess had a terrible time of it. Not only did the august monarch himself prove an objectionable guest by slaughtering fowls as offerings to his deity; his servants were worse to manage than himself. They turned up their noses at the apartments assigned to them, and treated those about them as if they had been the veriest worms. And the host and hostess dared not complain. Had they done so, off would have gone the heads of the offenders, and there would have been a series of Persian funerals at Hatfield. There is a fearsome tradition attaching to a visit of a Persian monarch, and it is that a disobedient servitor was killed and his body buried in the ground of an English Royal palace. There is nothing inherently improbable in the story; the late Shah did offer to have one of his retinue hanged in order that his Majesty might see the gallows in operation at Newgate.

"BRANDY FOR HEROES."

But your Persian is moderate in some of his habits; he does not drink as did Peter the Great when he was over here. Those were the days when men counted their virtues by the bottles they could master. But Peter's capacity passed all competition. It is on record that one night he drank a pint of brandy, a bottle of sherry, and eight flasks of sack, and then, without having turned a hair, went off to the play. Flask upon flask of wine would disappear during his evenings with Lord Carmarthen after his day among the boat-builders on the Thames; and his night-cap would consist of a pint of hot brandy and pepper. Small wonder that he scarcely understood the mission of the Society of Friends when its representatives called upon him hoping to imbue him with a love of peace. He heard what they had to say, then desiring information as to themselves and their mission in life, asked, "But how can such as yourselves be of service to any State in the world seeing that you will not bear arms?"

THE LAW SUBORDINATE.

The German Crown Prince may object to the Civic Court of Breslau's making him pay his £250 land-tax, but the experience is worth the money. Once an Emperor he can never be sued, no matter what his offence. Like the King of England, and the Emperors of Russia and Austria, the German Emperor is above the law. But the Crown Prince is not, any more than is the Prince of Wales or the Consort of the British Sovereign. George IV. was a bigamist, but he could not have been charged with his offence once he had ascended the throne, even the law officers of the period dared to bring an indictment against him. Caroline, on the other hand, was tried by the House of Lords as Queen Consort. George III's father, Frederick, Prince of Wales, was successfully sued, and an action was brought against the Princes Amelia for her high-handed action in closing a public walk in Richmond Park. But as for the King, the law holds that he can do no wrong, once the Archbishop of Canterbury has set the crown upon his brow. With the King of the Belgians, for example, the case is different, although a curiosity of the action in which he recently figured was that when summoned to appear, he was warned that if he failed to do so, judgment would be entered against him "in the name of the King."

LIONS AT TABLE.

The dinner given last week to the officers of the Discovery by the Royal Geographical Society was quite in accordance with traditions. Geographers love a good dinner and they have been getting them between travels under official auspices since before the birth of the entertaining body of last week. For the R. G. S. is the outcome of an older company the Raleigh Travellers Club which sent its members to the uttermost ends of the earth and feasted them when they came home. It did not send expeditions in the proper sense of the word but men under alien skies knew that the eyes of the Raleighs were upon them and feasted in anticipation, their imaginations upon the inevitable banquet which would follow their return to the old country. The Raleighs entertained Ross from the North Chesney from the Euphrates, D'Abbadie from Abyssinia, Vigne from Cashmere, Schomburgk from Guiana Wellsted from Arabia and Captain Shakespeare from Asia. Which is pretty representative of groupings in the world's unmapped places.

THE HARDY EPICURE.

There must have been many Bucklands among the Raleighs. The Dean used to sample every conceivable form of viand, from rat to rhinoceros, from peccary to porcupine. And the Raleighs were just as curious in their tastes. Commencing by dividing the universe into divisions, each of which had its representative, members were desired to present for the dinners specimens of anything in the way of scarce wines, fruits, game, fish, and so forth, that came their way in their travels. With what mysterious fish, flesh, fowl, and reptile the official cook juggled in the privacy of his kitchen we are not told; but the record proudly boasts of launches of reindeer venison from Spitzbergen, Swedish brandy, raye-cake from the North Cape, Norway cheese, cloud berries from Lepland, hams from Mexico, capercailzie from Sweden, and Heshbon bread from the Dead Sea. This meant a good deal when they had not the secret of preserving foods which science has since placed at our disposal. The old Raleigh Club lived and did its part right well until the 'fifties when it gave way to the R.G.S. formed by members of the Raleigh to do a greater work.

THE FATAL IMPULSE.

An Axminster relieving officer has just committed suicide in a stable where, eighteen years earlier, his predecessor had destroyed himself in exactly the same manner. This is the very tragedy of imitation. It is strange how an event forgotten by most people will linger in the mind of one person, burn itself into his brain, and so dominate his waking thoughts that in the end he takes his life in precisely the manner adopted by him whom he copies. Coroners have repeated evidence upon this point. It comes out at the inquest that the suicide has been committed on the anniversary of a similar event, and the matter is noted in the papers as simply another curious coincidence. It was in July of last year that a man was found drowned in the Thames. All that he had in his possession was a piece of newspaper describing the suicide in the Thames that day two years earlier of a man named Thomas Mackill. It proved that the new suicide was also a Thomas Mackill. He had treasured the record of his namesake's suicide until it drove him mad and to death by a corresponding method.

A TALE OF A TUB.

The Calchas judgment brings to mind a curious coincidence. They know the story well at the United Service Museum, and preserve the record of it. A ship was chased at sea on the suspicion that she was a slaver. During the pursuit, her captain dropped something overboard. When overhauled the old tub was taken to Port Royal for trial. There was nothing on board to sustain the charge of slave dealing, and there seemed every likelihood of recovering damages for illegal seizure and detention. But another ship had passed in the night—in the wake of the two others. She had witnessed the chase and flight, but had stopped to catch a shark by the way, which accounted for the delay in her arrival in port. In the stomach of the shark they found a tin box; in the box were the papers of the fugitive vessel. These proved her to be a slaver of the most unequivocal character, and upon their evidence she was condemned and confiscated.

A MYSTERIOUS ARBITER.

Welcome as he must have been under any circumstances the little stranger with whom the Queen of Italy has presented the King is doubly blessed from the fact that the Crown of Italy can pass only to a male heir. The last of the direct male line of the House of Savoy died out in 1831, and the representative of the Savoy-Carignano house succeeded. The laws under which females are debarred from succeeding to European thrones are curious institutions, borrowed from the Salic Franks of a day when they were heathens, and as to the exact period of which no man is certain. The original laws related to what were known as the Salic Lands, and the clauses determining succession were of later creation than those dealing with punishment, compensation, and so forth. There was no express exclusion of the women except as to those land and then only that the holders of them might yield military service. Not until the fourteenth century were the laws regarded as having any application to modern affairs, but since then this antiquated regulation of obscure origin has been permitted to determine the fate of some of the greatest nations in the world.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, Sept. 20.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)—Lieut G P O Springfield, from 3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, to be captain, to complete establishment.

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards—Capt B L Carew to be major, vice D P Sellar, retired.

6th (Queen's Own) Hussars—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—W B White, vice A E H Breslin, seconded: A R Steele, vice H J M Griswood, resigned.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers—Capt H H Hulse retires on retired day, Supernumerary Capt E E West to be captain, vice H H Hulse.

9th (Queen's Royal Lancers—Second Lieut K C Zarzhetsky resigns his commission.

10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars—Lieut. A. K., Lord Franham, is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars—Capt. and J A le N. Daniell retires, receiving a gratuity, Lieut G T Williams to be captain, vice J A le N Daniell.

12th (Prince of Wales Royal) Lancers—Capt and Brevet Major F Wormald, to be major, vice J C B Eastwood, promoted.

13th Hussars—Lieut J D Lyons to be captain, on augmentation. Second Lieut W H Eve to be lieutenant, on augmentation.

14th (King's) Hussars—Second Lieut V H Secker to be lieutenant, vice J F Champion, second; Lieut H Maddick, from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be lieutenant vice V H Secker, seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Brevet Col P T Buston, D S O, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on half-pay.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

Second Lieut H E Whaley to be lieutenant, vice D A Bryce, resigned.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.)—Second Lieut R T Lee to be lieutenant, vice H F Lewis, seconded.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)—Lieut E F Husburg to be captain, vice C E McI Morrison, seconded. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of the undermentioned second lieutenants is antedated to April 5, :—J M Salmond, vice E F Husburg; C L. Hodgson, vice J M Salmond, seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut H C Oxley resigns his commission.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Major A J S Maunsell retires on retired pay; Capt W F Leader to be major, vice A J S Munsell; Capt J A Moffat resigns his commission.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt) —Major D H Alexander retires on retired pay; Capt A J Stephen to be major vice D H Alexander.

The East Yorkshire Regt.—Cat. B St C St Clair-Ford to be major, vice J S Knox, retired; Supernumerary Capt H H Powell to be captain, vice B St. C St Clair-Ford.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Capt R L Owens to be major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col B J C Doran, C B, promoted.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.)—Capt H E Raymond from half-pay to be captain, vice D L Hardy, retired, with precedence next below Brevet Major M H Tomlin.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Second Lieut R E Harris resigns his commission.

The South Waler Borderers—Lieut W L Lawrence adjutant, to be captain to complete establishment.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Capt and Brevet Major F J Carruthers retires on retired pay.

The Hampshire Regt.—Major F H G Playfair retires on retired pay.

The Dorsetshire Regt.—Second Lieut, C A W Smyth to be lieutenant, vice H L Alexander, promoted.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.)—Lieut. H T Cotton to be captain, vice A. Solly-Flood, D S O., seconded; second Lieut. E F D Nicholson to be lieutenant, vice H K Woods, promoted.

The Oxfordshire Light Inf.—Major R G H Hughes to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col R Eccles, placed on half-pay.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt.)—Major J A Reeks, retires on retired pay: Capt P C F Atherley, to be major, vice J A Reeks.

Princes Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.)—Capt. W Clegg to be major, vice W K McClintock, promoted.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.)—Capt. F T Burt retires on retired pay.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Inf.)—Capt G C W G Hall is seconded for service on the Staff.

The King's (Shropshire Light Inf.)—Lieut R C Middleton resigns his commission; Supernumerary Lieut P R C Groves to be lieutenant, vice R. C Middleton.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Second Lieut G Cookson, to be lieutenant, vice H B P L Kennedy, promoted.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—C T W Grimshaw, D S O, vice F. N. Le Mesurier, seconded; L F Renny, vice A E Mainwaring, promoted; J McD Haskard, vice L F Renny, seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The West India Regt.—Lieut T W Bullock, to be adjutant, vice Capt L T F Sandays, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Brevet Col J A W Falls, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, retires on retired pay; Major J A T Tredgold retires on retired pay.

STAFF.

Major G G Knight the loyal North Lancashire Regt to be a deputy assistant quartermaster-general, vice Capt H B Roberts R A, appointed a Staff captain at Hadquarters.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Col H V Cowan, aide-de-camp to the King, to commandant, vice Col (tem. Major-Gen) R H Jelf, C M G who reverts to retired pay.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

The undermentioned ladies to be Staff nurses:—Miss K M Bulman (provisionally), Miss A M Orchard (provisionally), Miss O M Griffin (provisionally), Miss G M Allen (provisionally), Miss M E M Grierson (provisionally).

HALF-PAY.

Major A H B Cavaye, from the King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be lieutenant-colonel.

MEMORANDA.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieut C Fyde The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt) is granted the honorary rank of captain.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

C E A L Rumbold gentleman, late Lieutenant 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays) to be lieutenant.

War Office, Pall Mall, 23rd September.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieutenant Arthur A Crookshank to be Captain, under the provisions of Article 30, Royal Warrant 26th October, 1900. Dated 1st April, 1904.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

Captain Charles J B, Lord Newtown Butler, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G R F Smith promoted. Dated 3rd September, 1904.

IRISH GUARDS.

Lieutenant Herbert A Herbert-Stepney to be Captain, in succession to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L A M Stopford, who holds a Staff appointment. Dated 1st September, 1904.

LINE BATTALIONS.

"The Northumberland Fusiliers," Second Lieutenants R C Hopkinson to be Lieutenant, vice W G M Sarel, seconded. Dated 17th August, 1904.

"The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Captain Ronald F Meiklejohn, DSO, is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 18th June, 1904.

Supernumerary Captain Edward J M Harvey to be Captain, vice R F Meiklejohn, DSO Dated 18th June, 1904.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 10th September, 1904:—Patrick Villiers-Stuart, vice H B G Macartney, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. George A Stevens vice P Villiers-Stuart, seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Department.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—R B Goodden, Vice R E Alston, deceased. Dated 4th June, 1904.

T P Mills, vice T B Akroyd, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 29th July 1904.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Major Cliffe H Vigors is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 26th August 1904.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieutenant Herbert T Dobbin is antedated to 6th July, 1904, vice S H Bradford, deceased.

Second Lieutenant A C Saunders to be Lieutenant, vice H T Dobbin, promoted. Dated 6th July, 1904.

The Royal Sussex Regiment, Major Charles T W Church retires on retired pay. Dated 24th September, 1904.

Captain Mostyn E Cookson to be Major, vice C T W Church. Dated 24th September, 1904.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Captain Arthur A Dorrien-Smith, D S O, is seconded for service.

STAFF.

Major R W P White, The Welsh Regiment, to be a Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, IInd Army Corps, vice Major L A M Hamilton, The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), who has vacated that appointment. Dated 6th September, 1904.

Lieutenant the Honourable C Douglass-Pennant, Coldstream Guards, to be Aide-de Camp to Major-General Sir R Pole-Carew, K C B, C V O, commanding 8th Division, IIIrd Army Corps. Dated 9th November, 1903. Lieutenant C F Alleyne, The Army Service Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp to Sir F M Hodgson K C M G, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, British Guiana. Dated 14th September, 1904.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

Captain H P De la Bere, The Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Experimental Officer, vice Major H C de la M Hill, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 17th September, 1904.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Captain H B W Smith-Rewse, Royal Artillery, to be an Instructor, vice Captain R F Jelley, Royal Engineers, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 5th September 1904.

ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

Major H B Strange, Royal Artillery, from an Inspector, Army Ordnance Department, to be 1st Military Assistant to the Chief Superintendent, vice Major H H Rich, Royal Artillery, appointed an Assistant Director at Head-Quarters. Dated 1st September 1904. And Captain W H W Hope, Royal Artillery, from an Assistant Inspector, Army Ordnance Department, to be an Assistant Superintendent, Royal Gunpowder Factory, vice Major E S Cooper, Royal Artillery, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 12th April, 1904.

UNATTACHED LIST.

Lieutenant Harold Yorke Salkeld, from Royal Marine Light Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army. Dated 25th August, 1904.

ARMY CHAPLAINS DEPARTMENT.

The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of 2nd September, 1904:—The Reverend James Robertson, D D, D S O, Chaplain to the Forces, Second Class, retires on retired pay. Dated 3rd September, 1904.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel F M Maycock, Staff Paymaster to be Chief Paymaster, with the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Colonel F Treffry, retired. Dated 4th September, 1904. And Major G O'N Ray, Paymaster, to be Staff Paymaster, vice Lieutenant-Colonel F M Maycock. Dated 4th September, 1904.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:—Hew D Fanshawe, 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays). Dated 22nd September, 1904.

Maurice G. Moore, C B The Connaught Rangers. Dated 22nd September, 1904.

MEMORANDA.

Brevet Colonel (local Brigadier-General) G V Kemball, C B D S O Inspector-General of the West African Frontier Force, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, Dated 9th September 1904 and Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George H. Chippindall, half-pay, retires on retired pay, Dated 24th September, 1904.

## HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 10.

Before The Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.
For further evidence at 11 a m.

313-03—Little and Co—The G I P Railway Co— vs Kessewji Issue Smetham B and W

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TYEBJEE.
To Speak to the minutes of the Decree.

198-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Bahadur Chuturbhujdas Gordnandas vs Munchershaw Bomanjee Chothia and another—Wadia G and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

509-03—Tyabji D and Co—Mussabhai Mahomed Sajun and another vs Yacoob Mahomed Sajun and others—Tyabji D and Co—Nanu H and Co—Part heard.

515-03—Edgelow G and W—Haji Saboo Sidick vs Ali Mohomed Jan Mahomed and others J P Dastur Sorabji and J M J and M Payne and Co—Little and Co—vud Ardeser H O and Co

For trial of Issues.

790-03—Payne and Co—Nawal Behram Jung vs Haji Sultan Ali Shustri and anothers Mathubhoy J and M

365-04—Edgelow G and W—Shapurjee Dorabji Dubash vs Sorabji Rustomji Subedar Ardeser H and Co

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
For Judgment.

92-54—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs Aishabay widow and others Bicknell M and R

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

150-02—Kanga and P—The Deccan Bank Limited—vs Gangadher Ganesh Athavala and others Captain and V Hiralal D Edgelow G and W—and B Raghavya and Past heard

647-03—M B Chothia—Kuverbai widow vs Dhunjibhoy Byramji Bhajiwalla and others—In person Mulla and M and Malvi H and M—Part heard

411-04—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cussum Mitha vs Shridhar K Kathavate another Edgelow G and W

120-03—K B Mehta—Gangabai widow ann and other vs Moorlidhar Dhanji D D Romer

511-03—Bicknell M and R—Moolchand Lalji vs Sidney N Mac-cansland and others—Payne & Co.

157-01—Crugie L and O—Framji Soonji and others vs Khattan Vallubhdas & Co—Payne & Co.

479-01—Sorabji and J—Vincent Andrew Sebastian Pereira vs Joaquim Vincent Fernandes and another—Daphtary and F

311-1330-01—Tyeb Hoosein and others vs Ebrahim Oosman and others—Edgelow G and W

484-04—Matubhoy J and M Kursondas Kessonji and another vs Vullabhdas Cremji and another—Mulla and M and Hiralal D

486-01—Matubhoy J and M—Ramji Bhugwan and others vs Murarji Mohunji—Tyabji D and Co

489-04—Matubhoy J and M—Kursonda Vussonji and another vs Jivram Hiraram—Khunderao S and L

901-04—Mulla and M—Jensbai widow and another vs Haji Babaji Bhapkar—In person

For Postponement.

Before the Hon Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.
To Speak to Minutes of the Order.

745-92—Matubhoy J and M—Damoderdas Rangildas and vs Shivaji Sahib F P Pavri

For taking evidence as to Custom.

412—02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Abdul Rahim Hajee Hamed vs Moosa Hajee Joonos mooram and others—Tyabjee D and Co

Long Causes.

228-04—K D Shroff—Dhunjibhoy Merwanji Shroff vs Nusservanji Cursetji Sukhia—Craigie L and O

On question of Cost.

51-44—Tyebjee D and Co—Bibi Raver Sultan vs Bibi Rukhia Sultan and others—Payne and Co.

367-03—Ardesir H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rehman Shirazi vs Hajibibi widow and others—Captain and V

877-01—Edgelow G and W—Bibi Sakina widow vs Mirza Mahomed bin Haji Abnul Hoosein Shirazi and others—Craigie L and O

384-02—Captain and V—Fakirchand and others vs Doolubh Govindjee and others—Madhowjee V

117-04—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Bai Sudha Alias Moghebai—Madhovji and V

163-01—Bicknell M and M—Dinshaw M Puntheckey and another vs Khatri Salemahomed Jaffer—Little and Co

465-01—Payne and Co—Vulli Mahomed Hassum vs Vussonji Veiji and Co—Madhowji and V

20-01—Payne and Co—Shamjee Kandojee vs Chimnaj Sadashiv and others—F P—Pavri Maganlal T and G

136-03—M and B—Chathia Valibai widow vs— nana widow—Payne and Co

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague Attack. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ... | 2 | 0 | 4* |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ..... | 6 | 4 | 19* |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..... | 2 | 1 | 20 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ..... | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada ..... | 3 | 3 | 20 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion ..... | 1 | 0 | 4* |
| G Mahim and Worli..... | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| Water Division..... | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals..... | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Total ..... | 15 | 10 | 89 |
| Same date last year ..... | 8 | 7 | 70 |

* 3 Remd. to Maratha Hospital.

CHOLERA.

| Attack. | Death. |
|---|---|
| 1 | 0 |

The Municipal office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague Attack. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade..... | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ..... .. | 8 | 3 | 19 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ... | 4 | 7 | 29 |
| D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi..... | 1 | 1 | 15 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ... | 4 | 3 | 32 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion ..... .. | 1 | 0 | 11 |
| G Mahim and Worli..... | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Water Division ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals..... | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Total..... | 18 | 15 | 125 |
| tal plague deaths to date... | 277,105 | 229,087 | |
| ame date last year ..... | 11 | 11 | 84 |

CHOLERA.

| Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|
| 5 | 2 |


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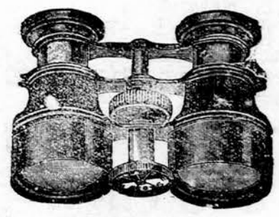
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### THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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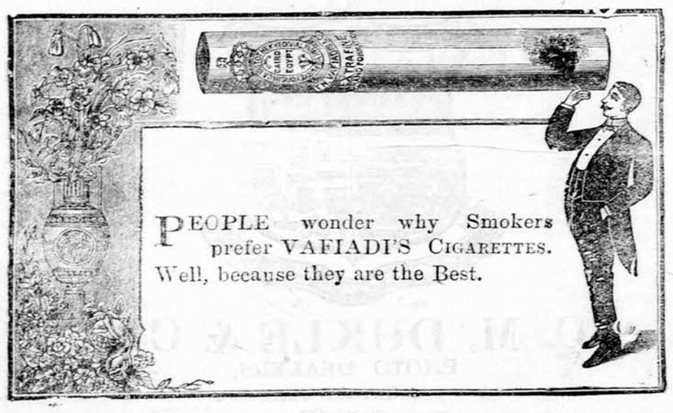


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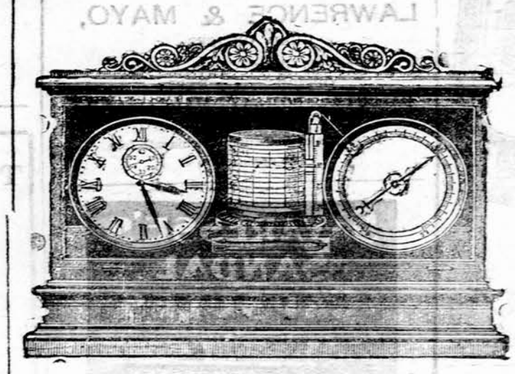
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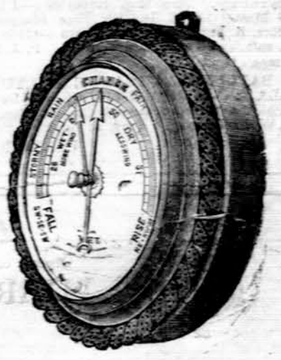
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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Mer[illegible] Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.